Saturday Night

OCTOBER 13TH 1956 TEN CENTS

Richard Nixon The Dark Shadow Behind Eisenhower

BY MAX FREEDMAN

★

High School Assault On Learning

BY WILLIAM J. HALL

★

Changing Alberta: People And Politics

BY JOHN A. IRVING

★

Washing Of Brains In The Far East

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Ken Bell

Carleton's Bissell: Page 19

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REGD.

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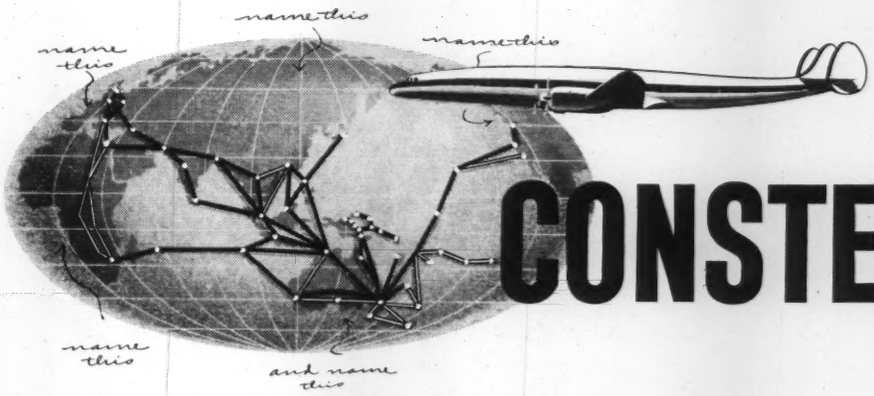

[What has happened ere now] Qantas, in a flight of Graustarkian derring-do, changed the name of the South Pacific to the Archduchy of Qantasylvania. This stroke has not set too well with our competitors; they thirst for revenge. Unless we act with all speed the rascals will, we feel sure, impose their own names on the five continents that Qantas serves; viz., North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. You wouldn't want that, would you? Of course not. What we've got to do, then, is scoop them and rename the continents ourselves. We need your help.

Meanwhile, back at the Archduchy . . .

II.

High jinks at the castle! Village girls are strewing the courtyard with hibiscus and the Qantasylvanian Silver Cornet Band—actually a pickup group of beach boys who grouse continually about the high collars and puttees—is practicing up on "To Thee, Qantasylvania," "Hail, All Hail, Vernon VI" (you), and "There'll Be A Hot Time On The Old Atoll Tonight." Your subjects await.

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Gentle Lieges: Look, we hardly have room in the Great Hall to feed the heirs apparent and the Dowager Countess much less a lot of serfs, vassals, and old family retainers. Still, it's not every day one becomes an Archduke (Archduchess). I think the continents should be renamed:

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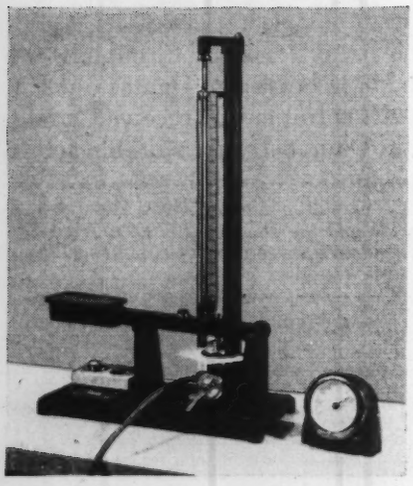

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THE FRONT PAGE

- Leader for the Tories
- West's Stake in U.S. Election
- High Jinks in the U.K.
- A Shortage of Interpreters

Outline of a Leader

THE CONSERVATIVES undoubtedly have a fairly clear picture in their minds of the kind of man they need to succeed George Drew as national leader.

He should be young, as politicians go — and in this country politicians go on and on. A youth of 45 or 50 years will make a refreshing contrast to the patriarchal Liberal leadership. Besides, if he can pass a miracle, he will have his party in shape to win a general election some time in the 1960's, and after that there will be another fight for power. How old will he be then?

He must give the impression of competence but not of brilliance, which is distrusted. He must have an avuncular or paternal appeal, but no glamour. It was Mackenzie King who said, "In Canada most voters come from towns, villages and small rural settlements — and who is usually regarded as the colorful personality in the small community? The village drunk." He should have a talent for making people think that he will keep his promises.

But this is just wistful musing. The Conservatives will have to go along with a rough sketch.

More Years of Dulles?

PRESIDENT Eisenhower has made it quite plain that he considers Secretary of State Dulles to be one of the "essential" men in the U.S. cabinet. If Mr. Eisenhower wins a second term in next month's election, then, the West will have to get along with Mr. Dulles for a few more years. It is not a reassuring prospect.

At a time when British and French statesmanship is a compound of desperation, irresolution and stupidity, the West could still look to the future with secure hope if the statesmanship of the most powerful of the free nations were resourceful, strong and consistent. But that description could scarcely be applied to Mr. Dulles's handling of his country's foreign relations.

The Truman-Acheson team left a legacy of strength to Eisenhower-Dulles. There had been imaginative and vigorous reactions to crises — the Marshall Plan,

Dulles: Leading a rout.

the Berlin Air Lift, the Point Four program — that built up confidence in the West. The legacy has been largely dissipated. Mr. Dulles, with the help of the British and French leaders, has hastened the decline of the West — to the point where one European statesman told a correspondent, off the record, "Now the only thing that works is to decide to give in".

His supporters believe that Mr. Dulles is taking "the long view" of world affairs: recognizing that the rising tide of nationalism cannot be turned back, he wants an orderly withdrawal by the West, so arranged that Communists cannot rush in to grab the abandoned shore rights. The concept is sound enough. Unfortunately, more often than not Mr. Dulles appears to be leading not a planned retreat but a rout — and this after shouting defiance.

The Suez crisis, for example, started when Mr. Dulles, with no diplomatic niceties, rejected Egypt's application for a loan to help build the Aswan dam. That Nasser would react violently was inevitable. But the U.S. Secretary of State had obviously not considered that possibility. Then, after proposing a Users' Association, he backed away from any use of the force implied by the organization of such an association. Indeed, his strong objection to the threat of armed force against Nasser has been his only bit of inspiration. War simply would not provide any solution to the Suez problem.

Mr. Dulles has been trying to keep things reasonably quiet while his Republican colleagues on the hustings proclaim themselves to be the architects of peace and prosperity. But even after the election, if Eisenhower wins, we cannot expect him to emerge suddenly with new ideas and policies. The best we can hope for is that his fumbles will not be beyond recovery.

Rocking and Riots

IT TOOK a little time for Rock 'n' Roll to cross the Atlantic to the U.K., but there was nothing slow about its effect once it arrived. Ever since the film *Rock Around the Clock* opened in London, there have been almost daily riots in and around British theatres—seats ripped, dancing and fighting in the aisles, brawling in nearby restaurants. One theatre manager was slashed about the face. Frenzied teen-agers have battled squads of police called to restore order. Local magistrates have been kept busy with the charges laid against the young offenders.

All this, of course, has resulted in a vast amount of public debate about Rock 'n' Roll in Britain, most of it as superficial as the argument that has been going on in Canada and the United States. Rock 'n' Roll is being blamed as the cause of the teen-age violence, instead of being regarded as the excuse for it. If this teen-age craze is more violent than those that have preceded it, the reason may well be that the social environment of the teen-agers has changed.

Not so very many years ago, hooliganism was one of the prerogatives of the wealthy or privileged. Young "sports" at universities were expected to fight policemen, harry shopkeepers, raise rumpuses in theatres and interfere with traffic. It wasn't immaturity or delinquency, merely high spirits. But the offenders were less of a nuisance then only because there were fewer of them—and they got a good deal

"Desert, my foot! They're off to quell rock 'n' roll riots." (Lee, Evening News.)

less publicity. This doesn't excuse the teen-age minority that uses Rock 'n' Roll or some other craze as an excuse for hoodlumism, but it does help to keep the matter in perspective. A couple of generations ago there were few youngsters who had secure futures and not enough to do; today there are a great many.

The London *Daily Mail's* view is that the trouble is caused by teen-agers who are troublemakers anyway, and observes, "The Promenade Concerts are often little removed from the rock 'n' roll emotion. They are as near hysteria as it is possible to get without the cup running over. Tschaikovsky's *Fifth* is as potent as *Rock Around the Clock*." The *Economist* goes deeper: "The main attraction is that in enjoying this music there is an esoteric bond between the addicts: those who don't dig Bill Haley are square, those whom he 'sends' are really in the groove, inside a charmed circle of enthusiasts . . . It is a very similar emotion which leads a public-school boy to a fanatical attachment to his house, or a Cypriot schoolboy to throwing bombs at Englishmen. If there is no outlet for the natural feelings of loyalty and devotion to a group, they will turn towards the oddest objects, especially when canalized by skilful publicity. And what objects for loyalty are offered in the aimless years between school and National Service?"

It cannot, of course, be dismissed lightly as "just another craze that will pass". What teen-agers, even a minority of them, do with their explosive energy is a commentary on the society in which they live.

Heads in the Clouds

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT is busy these days drawing up plans for a 510-storey office building in Chicago. So far, however, he doesn't seem to have given thought to the problem of how 100,000 people are to be moved up and down in his new building. As we figure it out, the situation will be something like this:

Every morning, 60 to 70 per cent of the workers will arrive just in time to watch their elevators disappear up the shaft, while the indicators show that the remaining elevators are hovering between the 300th and the 510th floors. The employees will then settle down to reading their papers and books until transportation arrives. This situation will be repeated at the morning coffee break, at lunch time, and at the afternoon break. Long before closing time the workers will have knocked off, in preparation for the 4.55 rush. All in all, the bosses will be lucky if they get a 10-minute interval for dictation between commutings.

The Flow of Ideas

IN ALL the talk about shortages of scientists, engineers and other professionally trained people in Canada and the United States, little if anything has been said about the increasing need for men and women who can interpret and communicate. Each specialized group is developing a language of its own, specially designed for easy and accurate communication of ideas within the group but generally incomprehensible outside it. All too often the specialist is tongue-tied if he cannot use his own particular jargon. Yet the farther the frontiers of knowledge are pushed back, the more need there is for a thorough understanding between all the groups in our society. There is obviously a job of translation to be done.

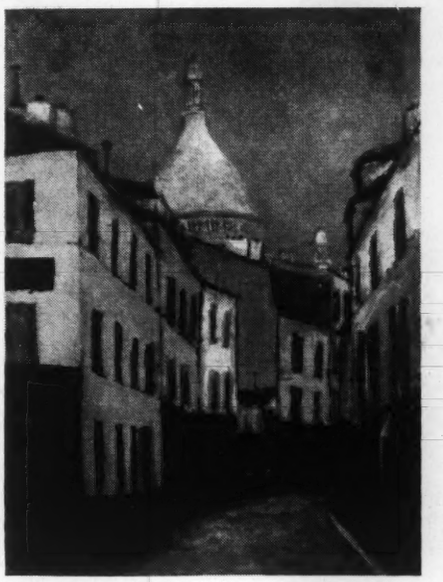
Prof. Harold D. Lasswell, president of the U.S. Political Science Association, charged the other day that he and his fellow political scientists had been guilty of "the flagrant dereliction" of leaving "the minds of our decision-makers unprepared to meet the crisis precipitated by the (atomic) bomb". Had the political scientists understood what the physicists were up to, they would have been thinking about the implications of atomic energy back in 1934, when Fermi made a report on his work. But the physicists had no time for politics, and the political experts didn't understand what was meant by nuclear fission. Both needed interpreters.

Man's knowledge of himself and the universe in which he lives is expanding at a dizzying pace. While one group reaches out in space, another tries to trap the energy of the sun, another gropes towards control of weather, another prepares to mine the seas for food and minerals, another seeks the secret of control over the minds and bodies of generations still unborn. Each discovery has some sort of impact on society as a whole. In the case of atomic energy, the impact has come close to shattering society. If the individual is to retain any sort of control over his destiny, he must have some understanding of what this expansion of knowledge and power means to him and the community in which he lives.

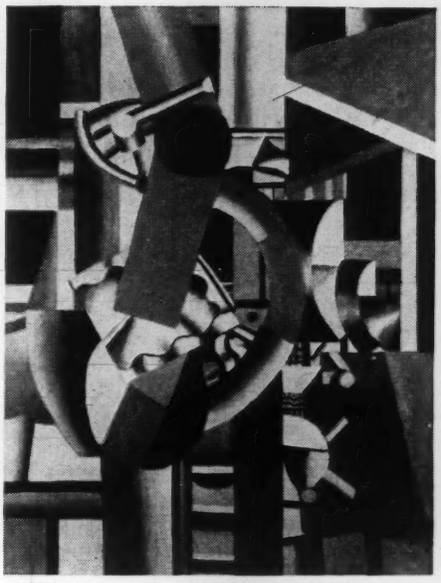
Mel Thistle, public relations chief of Canada's National Research Council, tells a story about a farmer who wrote to a chemical company: "My iron water pipes clogged. I hear that muriatic acid will clear them. Is this true?" A chemist in the office replied, "The use of muriatic acid is definitely contraindicated in the case of pipes constructed of ferrous materials". The farmer wrote back, "Thanks, I'm glad to know the acid is okay". The president of the firm happened to see the correspondence and sent the farmer a telegram: "Don't use muriatic acid it eats hell out of pipes". The president was translating between chemist and farmer. We need more of him.

Basic Training

WHEN a prisoner in a Los Angeles courtroom became obstreperous, the judge had him shut in an air-conditioned, sound-proof isolation booth. "Something had to be done so that the prisoner could hear what was going on but people in the room couldn't hear him," the district attorney explained. The solution was ingenious, and it will probably be copied by hard-pressed disciplinarians everywhere. It would be invaluable, for instance, in dealing with the nursery school set. When matters reached a certain pitch, the director could say quietly, "Miss Pyatt, will you please escort Junior to the isolation booth?" Junior would then be cut off instantly, not only from the activities of the group but from the even more pleasurable activity of finger-painting Miss Pyatt and throwing the group itself into an uproar. Better still, it might even produce a generation with a horror of isolation booths, thus bringing an end to TV quiz programs.



Utrillo: La Rue Norvin.

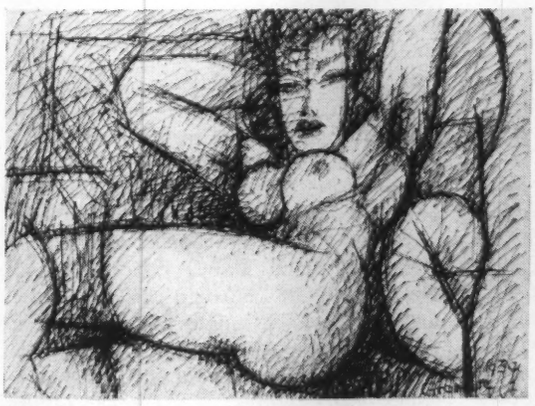


Léger: Machine Still Life.

Matisse: The Guitar Player.

Zacks Art Collection on Tour

Showing of 126 paintings and drawings from the collection of Ayala and Sam Zacks opened at the Toronto Gallery on Oct. 5. The exhibit will stay there until Nov. 4. It will be seen in Winnipeg Dec. 15 - Jan. 19, in Minneapolis in February-March and at the Vancouver Gallery April 4-May 1. The full collection is made up of more than 400 works by outstanding 19th and 20th century artists. The Zacks (he is a Toronto industrialist) intend eventually to give their collection to public galleries in Canada and Israel.



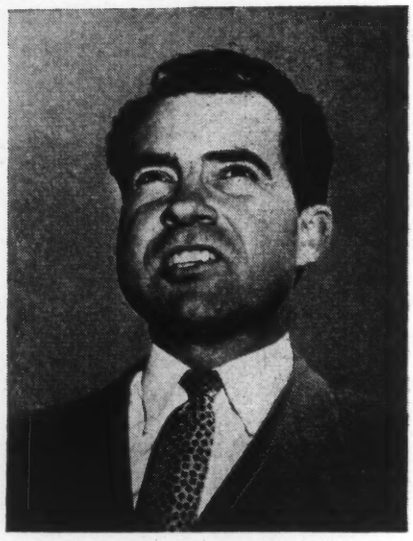
Gromaire: Reclining Nude.

Picasso: Woman with a Necklace.

Main question in the U.S. election: Will independent voters, who hold the balance of power, be willing to take the risk of Dick Nixon becoming the President?

Shadow Behind Eisenhower

by Max Freedman



Does the dirty work?

THE AMERICAN election campaign has departed from precedent in making the two Vice-Presidential candidates such important figures. They are usually chosen as mediocre yet representative politicians whose rather pallid virtues will not detract strength from the party ticket. Neither party respected this rule at this year's conventions.

Senator Kefauver's popularity in the country proved the decisive point in making him Mr. Stevenson's running mate. Mr. Nixon was re-nominated not only because the Republican leadership wanted to keep the winning ticket of 1952 but because it wanted to avoid a contest which would raise the horrid suspicion that Mr. Eisenhower is mortal.

Eisenhower called him "the most valuable member of my team".

We may be seeing the birth of a new political tradition which will regard the vice-presidency as an important public trust instead of a casual prize awarded by the lottery of party politics.

The increased prestige of the Vice-Presidency really began after 1948 when Mr. Truman made Mr. Barkley his trusted colleague and made him fully participate in the decisions of the Cabinet and the National Security Council. This process has been continued and enlarged under Mr. Eisenhower so that it is probably true that no other Vice-President in American history has been given so much responsibility.

No one studying the record of the American Presidency can feel anything but a sense of relief at this new development. We often forget that five of the seven Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the Presidency did so because the President died during the Vice-President's first year of a first term. It is only a benevolent accident that this forced succession did not produce a disaster.

Why is Mr. Nixon so controversial a figure? It is not easy to find an answer which will satisfy everyone. One gets the impression from some Canadian comment that Mr. Nixon is regarded as a rough mediocrity. That is absurd. In many ways Mr. Nixon is the ablest campaigner in the Republican party.

This may shock as well as surprise many people, but there is no one in the Canadian Parliament who can match his skill as a debater. His power in stating the Republican case before hostile or critical audiences has made him the acknowledged favorite of the Republican organization.

There is nothing wrong with his ability; one only wishes that his character were equally impressive.

It is correct to say that no other Republican is so profoundly disliked by many Democrats and independent voters as is Mr. Nixon. This was the basis of Mr. Stassen's unsuccessful campaign to replace Mr. Nixon by Governor Herter of Massachusetts. Mr. Stassen pointed out that it is a law of American politics that local unpopularity spreads in a national campaign. He cited evidence to show that Mr. Nixon is very unpopular in his native state of California in spite of his decisive elections to the House of Representatives and the Senate. Many Republican leaders had private doubts about Mr. Nixon but they kept them to themselves in face of the unbroken unity of the Republican National Committee.

It still remains to be seen whether Mr. Nixon, who arouses so much controversy, can properly be regarded as the heir to the Eisenhower tradition, one of whose essential principles is the avoidance of controversy.

Mr. Nixon, who will be 44 years old next January, has made his way in American public life from small beginnings. After a period of war service, he accepted the forlorn Republican assignment of running against Congressman Jerry Voorhis, whose support of the New Deal had made him a national figure. No one gave Mr. Nixon a chance: he was unknown, without funds.

With great courage Mr. Nixon decided to put everything at hazard. He challenged Mr. Voorhis to a number of debates and Mr. Voorhis made the mistake

of accepting. Mr. Nixon won the election largely because of his manifest skill and resourcefulness in public debate. There is an evil tradition that Mr. Nixon fought a rough and unscrupulous campaign. There is no truth in that charge; Mr. Voorhis himself acknowledged that he had been fairly beaten.

The unscrupulous campaign came in 1950, when he ran against Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, the wife of Melvyn Douglas the actor, for the Senate. He tried to establish a sinister parallel between her voting record in the House of Representatives and the votes cast by Representative Marcantonio, the pro-Communist member for New York. Mr. Nixon obtained more than two million votes and beat Mrs. Douglas by 680,947 votes.

Mrs. Douglas was a rather shrill and emotional liberal who sometimes did and said foolish things; but it was simply monstrous to equate her with a Communist.

By this time, Mr. Nixon had a national reputation as an authority on Communism. His entire career has been built on the fact that he believed Whittaker Chambers instead of Alger Hiss. As a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had persistently urged the further examination of Mr. Hiss when all other members (with the exception of Mr. Mundt) were ready to drop the case. It must be added that Mr. Nixon's conduct on the committee was always marked by fairness.

A war veteran and the hero of the Hiss case, Mr. Nixon became a logical choice as Vice-Presidential candidate when the Republicans decided to campaign in 1952 on the two main issues of the Korean war and the "mess in Washington". Everyone remembers his television defence of his personal honor. He proved that his honor was unstained; he was guilty of no personal corruption in having his friends finance a political fund for him; but the manner of his defence raised grave doubts about his personal ethics. It is a safe surmise that no Canadian politician could have made this kind of speech and survived. But the speech was a great success in the United States.

In the 1954 Congressional campaign, the leading Republican campaigner was Mr. Nixon and his speeches drew from Adlai Stevenson the justified reproach that the Vice-President was guilty of "McCarthyism in a white collar".

Even a penitent and reformed Mr. Nixon will not suffice to obliterate the earlier image from the angry memories of many Democrats. When Mr. Eisenhower called Mr. Nixon "the most valuable member of my team", the Democrats concluded that Mr. Nixon does the dirty work while Mr. Eisenhower remains above the battle.

But it is not necessary for the Democrats to like Mr. Nixon. The Republicans, or most of them, like him; and the real question is whether the independent voters, who hold the balance of power, will be willing to vote the Republican ticket and run the risk of having Mr. Nixon become President sometime in the next four years.

It is not correct, in spite of a common tendency on the part of American commentators, to speak of Mr. Nixon as a member of the Old Guard of the Republican party. When he was a member of the House of Representatives, he led a revolt against the Old Guard, but he never stayed with it when the conditions became difficult.

The charge against Mr. Nixon is rather that he changes his principles too easily than that he clings to them obstinately. He is no Knowland or Taft. Mr. Nixon was an extremist when extremism was popular. Now he has become a moderate because everyone is in favor of moderation.

What will he do if extremism again becomes popular? That is the unsolved doubt about Mr. Nixon, and many Americans will weigh this issue very carefully before they vote in November.

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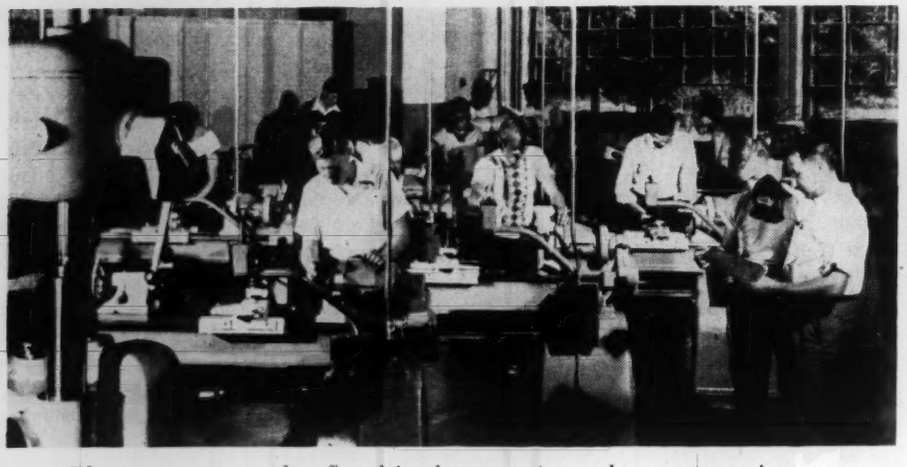

The courses currently offered in shop practice or home economics . . .

. . . are shoddy substitutes.

The High School Assault on Learning

by William James Hall

Has the experiment of mass education failed? Yes, says this high school teacher, who blames "silent revolution" in education for the shortage of men in all professions.

LATELY WE HAVE BEEN regaled with figures on the alarming shortage of scientists and engineers. There are ten vacancies for every top engineering graduate from the Canadian universities and three jobs open for every graduate at the bottom of the class. Russia is now producing twice as many scientists and engineers as Canada and the United States combined.

It is not only in engineering and science that our shortage of trained people is so critical. The other professions — teachers, doctors, dentists, nurses, social workers and clergymen — also show a decline in new recruits either relatively to the growth of our population or, in the cases of teachers, doctors and engineers, even an absolute decrease in numbers. What has happened?

For years the academic high school had been the foundation for training young Americans and Canadians planning to enter the professions. Only boys and girls who were likely to take up professional careers went to high school.

Pupils who reached high school found themselves with other pupils determined to succeed. The ability to do well in one's studies was generally admired (even if grudgingly) by one's classmates and not considered to be the social handicap that it is today. Most young people who went to high school came from middle class backgrounds and the minority from the working class had enough professional talent to compensate for their cultural deficiencies.

But during the 1920s in the United States and the 1930s in Canada, a silent revolution took place in the high schools, the full impact of which we are only feeling today. This came as a result of raising the school leaving age to sixteen and the consequent pressure by elementary school authorities to drop the high school entrance examinations and to admit indiscriminately pupils from Grade Eight. The result was to flood the high schools with youngsters who for the most part had little cultural incentive towards academic achievement.

Gradually, as these pupils became the majority, the demand grew to drop a number of academic subjects from the curriculum or to make them "optional subjects". The first to go was Greek, then Latin (in most U.S. high schools), then the modern languages such as German and French were either eliminated or cut down. Next the attack centred on mathematics. Certain "useless" branches of mathematics such as algebra and geometry became abbreviated or "optional", trigonometry all but disappeared as an upper school option and calculus became a dead letter.

The erosion of the academic curriculum was still far from complete. More "useless subjects" were still to get the axe or feel the slicer. The sciences— particularly chemistry and physics — were to be cut down to size until half the high schools in the United States no longer offered these "useless subjects" and in Canada chemistry and physics became optional subjects or reduced to a kitchen course called "agricultural science".

The courses offered in shop, commercial practice or home economics are shoddy substitutes for apprenticeships in industry, the precise requirements of a business college, or the art of a mother's guiding

Chemistry: "Useless subject".

hand in cookery and home planning. Yet these thoroughly inadequate vocational courses have been allowed like a cancer to grow upon the professional areas of education and finally to choke them off.

The professionally inclined student finds himself lost in a mob of his fellows who have few interests in school other than propagating their species and playing through their work.

Willy-nilly our secondary schools today are encouraging the practice of menticide or mind killing. Only the mediocre pupil is rewarded socially and as he is promoted anyway there is little incentive towards excellence.

Drastic as they are, the inroads made into the professional curriculum still have not been sufficient to guarantee that three-fourths of the pupils will pass. Teachers who attempt to maintain the standards demanded by the course of study soon discover that they must fail more than half their pupils if they expect them to master more than half of the material in their subject. Many teachers then resort to boosting grades, using ridiculously easy marking or even drilling pupils on the very questions to appear on the exams. With the resort to these subterfuges a certain number of undeserving pupils will "get by". But even this is not enough. A large number of pupils inevitably fail — but failure is no longer the obstacle to promotion it once was. On such sophistries that "the teen-ager is better off in school than on the streets" or that "it is better that the pupil remain with his own age group", youngsters with as many as five failing subjects out of seven or eight are promoted anyway. This significance of a pass or a failure is thus blurred both in the pupil's as well as the teacher's mind.

Although in some schools pupils who take the language options naturally segregate themselves into what might loosely be thought of as an academic form, these classes tend to be larger than the non-academic forms partly because such pupils are better fitted to the work and are thus easier to control. The small classes today are not made up of brighter pupils who can benefit most from skilled instruction but of "repeater" forms of pupil misfits.

The North American high school teacher has become a hack. He can hardly be anything else. Nearly his whole day is spent teaching one class after another — and often he is teaching as many as seven different lessons in a day.

The precipitous decline in the professional achievement of our schools, however, may be traced back to the abolition of the high school entrance examinations, the Grade Ten Junior Matriculation Ex-

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aminations and the Grade Twelve Senior Matriculation Examinations. Each of these three hurdles tended to screen out the non-academic pupil and to further concentrate our professional aspirants.

Has mass education then been a failure? I think the answer is an unqualified "yes" if we are thinking in terms of educating for the professions. Every day more money is being spent on our schools, yet out of our educational mountain there has appeared only a mouse. Are separate and very expensive vocational schools the answer? Certainly not. The supply of intelligent and qualified teachers is limited and always will be limited. To rob industry and the academic schools of expensively trained professional men and women is a stupid waste of human resources. The vocational schools cannot possibly provide the non-academic pupil with the kind of thorough training which he would get as an apprentice laborer, in a business college or doing useful work on the farm.

The writer does not wish to see the clock turned back on our schools. However, he recognizes that not every popular change is a reform.

Bad as our high schools were before the 1930's, they were at least doing the minimum job of educating young people for the professions. Youngsters then were seldom taught to think; 90% of the work was done by rote memory. Yet the youth of the twenties and early thirties at least possessed a body of knowledge with which they could think, should the inclination or the opportunity arise. Today our high schools rely just as much on rote memory but the knowledge acquired is superficial and less relevant to professional training. Moreover habits of work and enquiry are not encouraged in a group of non-academic pupils playing at academic work.

The revolt of the masses in our schools has triumphed. The result has been that the cultured minority from which our teachers must be recruited has spread itself so thin that the expected diffusion of knowledge has not occurred. It has simply evaporated.

In spite of all their professions concerning the victory of the proletariat, Russian educators have not been deceived by slogans as we have in North America. They have realized that the effort to educate everyone really means educating no one. Selection is rigid in Russia and only pupils with ability are promoted. But the pupils with ability are given as much formal education as they can usefully absorb.

Ideas for scholastic improvements are aired by the various claques of teachers and professional educators at the teachers' conventions and association meetings. Nothing is accomplished for the simple reason that everyone is scared to

touch the real issue. Pride naturally prevents us from admitting our terrible mistake and no one likes to admit that he has been wrong. But the experiment of mass education has failed. Let us be humbled by this fact before it is too late.

In the meantime I would like to offer a suggested program for teachers who are more interested in education than a promotion to easier or better paying schools as well as for all public spirited citizens:

1. Urge the reintroduction of pupil screening through examinations and aptitude tests at Grade 6, Grade 8, Grade 10 and Grade 12 to select pupils both willing and able to achieve in the professional fields.

2. Urge the establishment of guidance centres co-operating with local farmers, merchants, unions and industry for the placement of non-academic teen-agers as apprentices and hired help.

3. Require that no secondary school class should exceed twenty pupils so that adequate attention may be given to the needs of each academic pupil.

4. Urge the establishment of private and government scholarships of a minimum of $1,500 each to assist pupils of inadequate financial means, but who have the emotional and intellectual resources to further their education.

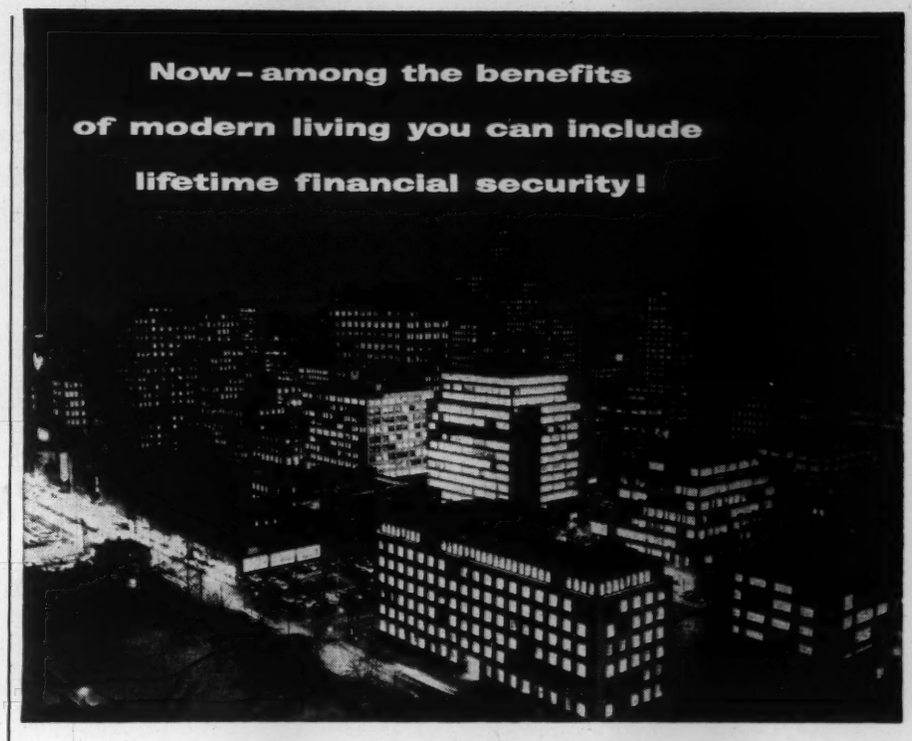
5. Cut out home economics, shopwork and commercial courses and require of every secondary school pupil at least one ancient and modern language; commencing the modern language (French) at Grade 7. Cut out social studies and reinstate geography and history in grades nine and ten.

6. Cut out grade thirteen. A properly reorganized academic program from grades 9 through 12 would not require the extra year which only constitutes a prolongation of the immaturity of adolescence. Grade 12 pupils should be able to do Grade 13 work.

7. Extension of the school day from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with school open six days a week. Saturdays should be used primarily for group excursions, field trips, etc.

8. Abolition of local school boards. Most local school boards have demonstrated only their total incompetence. The only form of direct public control that need be conceded is an area board with the responsibility for hearing reports on a number of schools as do the boards of education in the larger cities.

Our failure to adopt the principle of rigid pupil selection within the next five years will ensure the continuation of Canada's present satellite status for another generation. The failure of the United States and Britain to reinstate more thoroughly pupil selection will simply mean that these nations will soon be eclipsed by the Communist countries.



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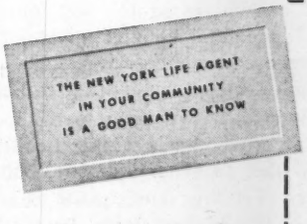

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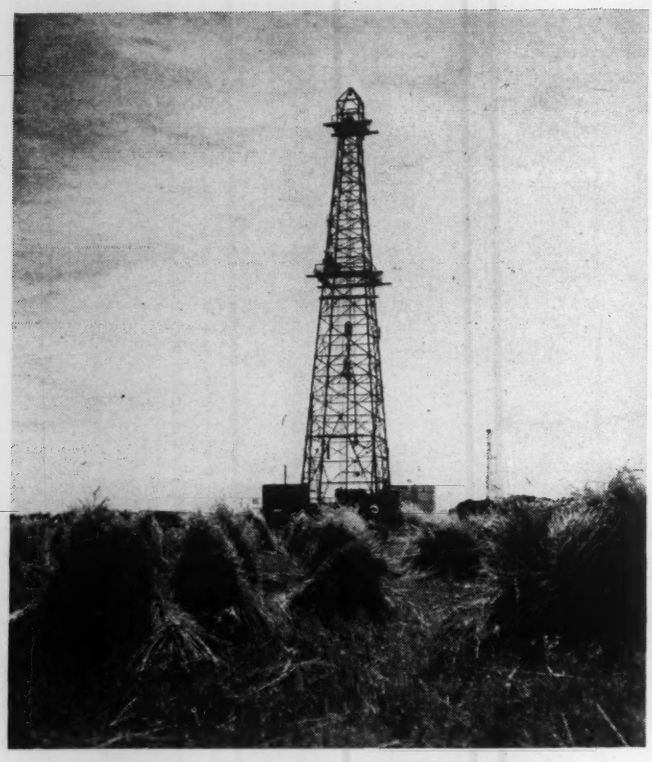

Oil has been the lifesaver for many farmers.

While the cities grow ever larger the small farmer is disappearing and the rural population decreasing. Even the Calgary Stampede has now become the symbol of a vanished era.

Changing Alberta: People and Politics

Premier Manning: Continuing power.

by John A. Irving

DURING the past decade the remarkable expansion of the petroleum and natural gas industries has changed Alberta from a primarily agricultural to a primarily industrial province. What has this transformation of the economic life of Alberta meant to its people? What are the political implications?

In the exclusive clubs of Edmonton and Calgary, aristocrats of the Old West bemoan the disturbance of social equilibrium caused by the oil boom. Others, not so well established, claim that without its oil and natural gas industries, Alberta would be suffering from another depression. At the very best, they insist, the province would have a static economy like that of Saskatchewan, with a declining population. In support of these views, they point to the recession of agriculture on the prairies, owing to the wheat-marketing crises, that has developed since 1952. Had it not been industrialized, they conclude, Alberta would now be experiencing as great a social upheaval as that caused by the economic expansion of the last ten years.

Certainly, a consideration of the condition of agriculture, formerly Alberta's major industry, tends to justify pessimistic conclusions concerning what might have happened if the province had not been industrialized.

In 1946, Alberta's wheat acreage was 6,983,000; by 1956 it had declined to an estimated 5,134,000. In 1946 the field crop acreage (not including wheat) was 147,040,000; by 1951 this had risen to 243,514,000; but by 1956 it had fallen to 155,365,000. The cash value of livestock sold in 1946 was $133,163,000; by 1955 this value had risen to $216,-210,000; but, owing to a decline in prices, it will fall in 1956 to an estimated $207,-716,000. These figures indicate that the farmers are not experiencing the buoyant prosperity of the industrialized urban centres.

That the financial position of the farmers has even worsened in recent years is attested by the rise in those types of indebtedness for which figures are available. In 1935 farm mortgage debt amounted to $108,400,000; by 1946, this had fallen to $23,500,000. But by 1955, after nearly a decade of the oil boom, it had increased to $25 million. In 1937, the total amount approved for farm improvement loans was $986,-000; this had declined to $418,650 by 1946; but by 1953 it had risen to $513,-650. It is reported that, in the Leduc municipality, the farmers are $413,000 in tax arrears. Yet this municipality contains some of the richest farm land in Alberta, as well as a rich oil-field.

How, then, have the farmers benefited from the petroleum and natural gas industries?

A farmer lucky enough to hold the mineral rights to his land (in Alberta only ten per cent of these rights are privately owned, the remainder being crown property) will generally lease his rights to an oil company for from one to twenty-five dollars per acre annually: he also receives a royalty of 12½ per cent on every barrel of crude oil produced. But if he does not own the mineral rights, he will usually receive merely a cash bonus, of the order of $1000, from the oil company, plus an annual rental of about $200 for each operating well on his property.

To some hard pressed farmers who live in a producing area, the oil boom may have meant the difference between failure and the capacity to carry on. But most farmers have not derived very much *direct* financial benefit. Like nearly every-

body in Alberta they have, however, benefited indirectly from the new roads, new schools, and impressive social services that the mounting oil and gas revenues of the provincial government have made possible.

Some Albertans feel that the oil boom has had a deteriorating effect on the morale of the rural population. Certainly, many people living on marginal and submarginal farms have welcomed the chance of ending the struggle by taking employment with an oil company or by flocking to one of the metropolitan centres to join the steadily increasing ranks of unskilled workers.

While the cities grow ever larger, the small farmer is disappearing, and the rural population decreasing. Experienced against the background of an expanding industrial economy, even the Calgary Stampede no longer seems functional: nostalgically, sadly, one realizes that it has become the highest symbol of a vanished era.

While we may lament the passing of the Old West, a more realistic appraisal of what has been happening to rural Alberta is possible. The decline of the small farmer is really due, not to the oil boom, but to the general technological revolution that has finally caught up with agriculture almost everywhere in North America. With increasing mechanization, a large farm can be operated much more efficiently than a small farm, and productivity considerably increased.

Further, the wheat-marketing problem means the end of the "suitcase farmer", who has been accustomed to spend only a few weeks on his land each spring and summer for seeding and harvesting. Compensation for the decreasing acreage of wheat and field crops is being found in the wide-spread development of mixed farming. In the Lacombe area, for example, where mixed farming has existed for many years, the effects of the wheat troubles have scarcely been felt. The Lacombe solution will probably become general in future years.

Finally, the industrialization and urbanization of Alberta are providing an ever richer domestic market for agricultural products. Optimists believe that a continually expanding economy, made possible by untapped and inexhaustible reserves of petroleum and natural gas, will eventually support a population sufficiently large to consume within the province everything its farmers produce.

The people of the metropolitan centres, of course, are enjoying the good things of life as never before. New and splendid residential areas have mushroomed so rapidly during the past decade that one hardly recognizes Edmonton or Calgary from one year to the next. Modernistic styles of architecture are combined with imaginative uses of avail-

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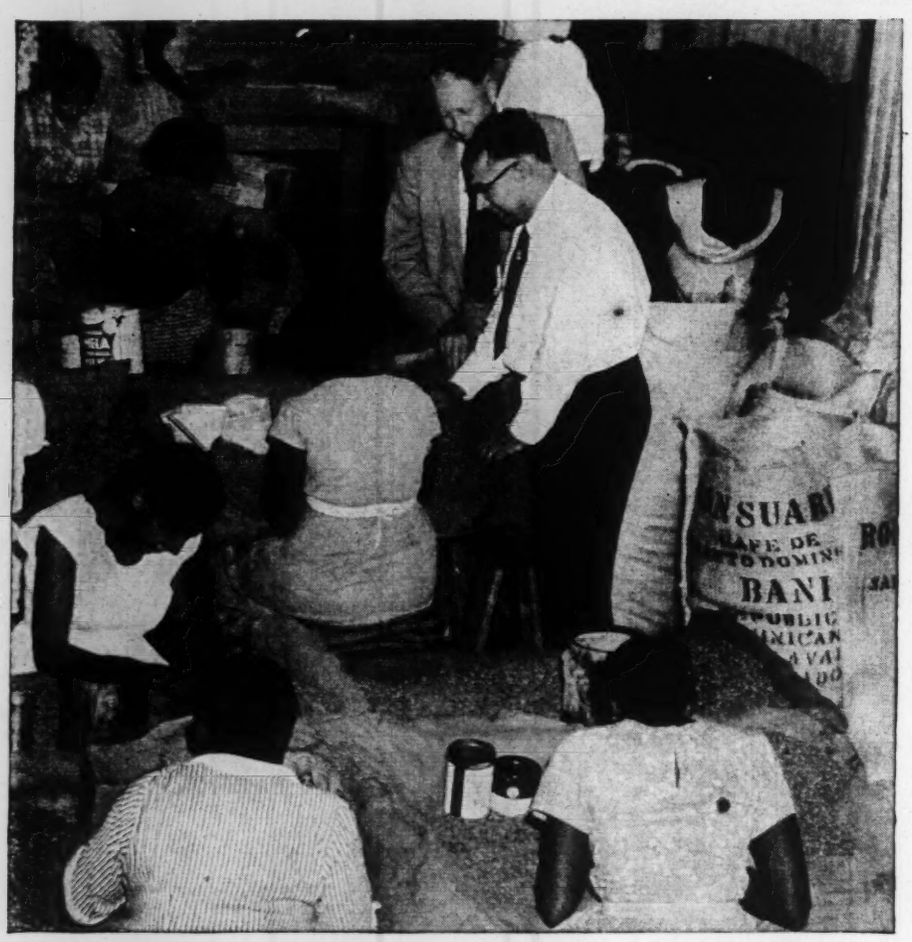

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Such a high standard of living has been made possible partly by the oil boom, partly by credit buying. The expanding economy has created universal optimism concerning the future, and this attitude has encouraged people to spend far beyond their means. One prominent business man has asserted that only ten per cent of the visible assets of most householders are actually paid for. This is, unquestionably, an extreme view; but the mounting indebtedness based on credit buying is causing considerable concern to life-insurance companies, chartered banks, and even finance companies.

Alberta's expanding economy has both provincial and federal political implications. Provincially, the Social Credit government has consolidated its hold on political power by its shrewd handling of the petroleum and natural gas industries. It has created an atmosphere in which private enterprise can flourish. But at the same time it has derived vast revenues from leases, rentals, licenses, and royalties: the revenue totals from oil, gas, and gas products rose from $1,329,740 in 1947 to $108,956,114 in 1955. Alberta was declared a "debt-free" province four years ago, although it will not be financially advantageous for the government to technically liquidate the debt until 1974.

Since the publication, during the early summer, of a Royal Commission's Report exonerating the government from the serious charges hurled against it by the provincial Liberals last year, it has been generally conceded that Alberta's expanding economy will ensure Premier Manning's indefinite continuance in power.

As much of the capital necessary for the industrial development of Alberta has not been available in Canada, it has naturally been provided by American interests. Most Albertans are not disturbed in the least by this situation: they feel that money knows no national frontiers. American financing will unquestionably continue, if it does not actually increase, the political isolationism that has characterized Alberta for the last thirty-five years.

Albertans have their own way of looking at federal politics. They did not become excited over the emotional issues during the Trans-Canada Pipeline debate last spring. They were primarily concerned with the great economic advantages they would derive from the pipeline, and not at all with the claim that traditional parliamentary procedure was going to rack and ruin. They feel that although the Progressive Conservatives and CCF had every political advantage on their side, the Liberals had a surer grasp of economic realities.

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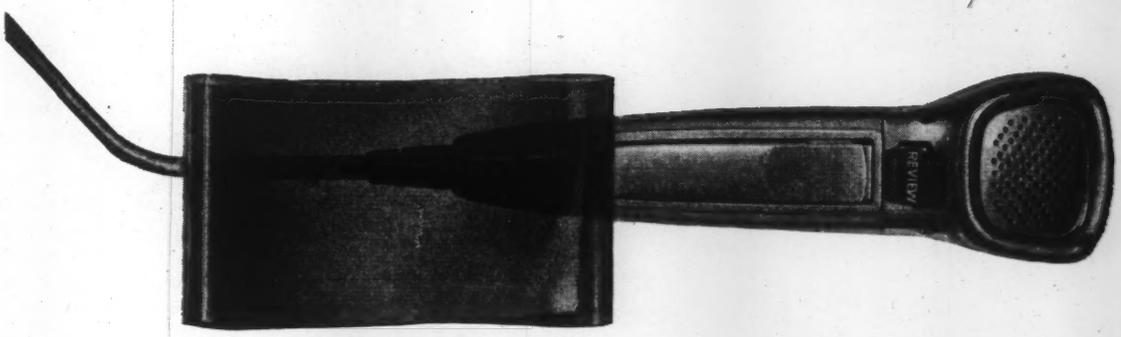

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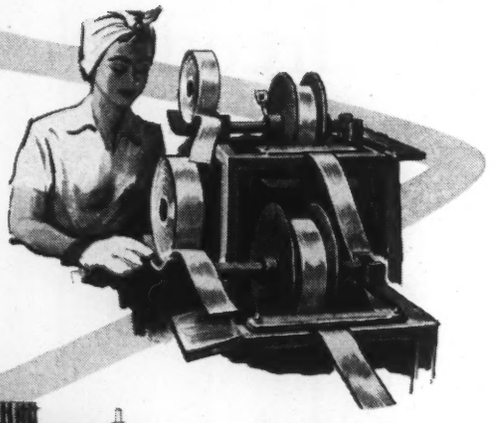
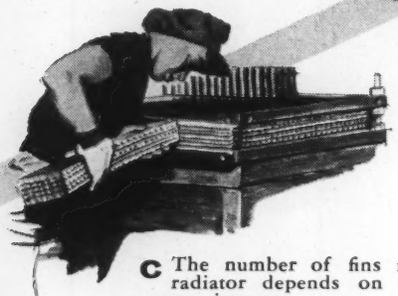
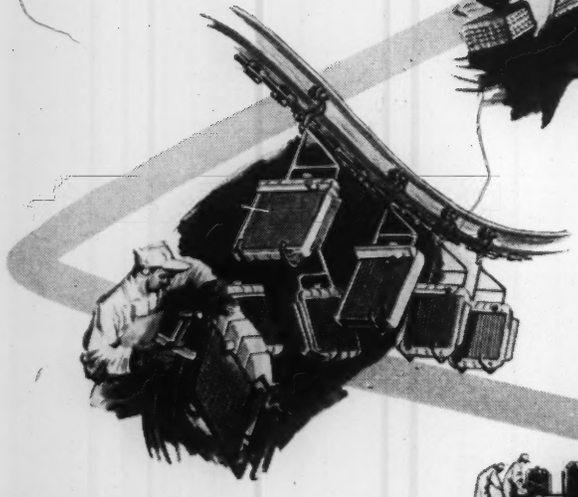


B Strip made from Inco copper is formed into fins for automobile radiators.



C The number of fins in each radiator depends on cooling requirements.



D Radiators are assembled, soldered and painted.

E Along the assembly line in automobile plants, the radiators are installed on cars and trucks.

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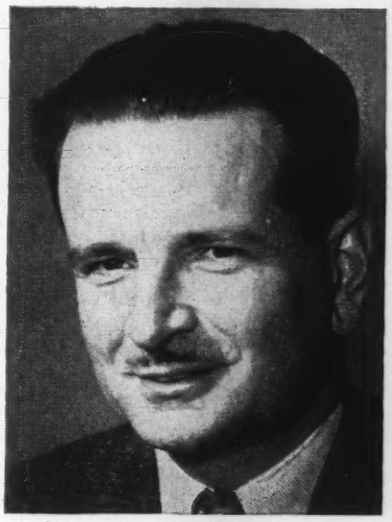
Experiment in Education

by John A. Irving

"There is no disaster in numbers, provided . . . we don't convert our universities into social agencies for the relief of the dull," this college head believes.



Claude Thomas Bissell

WHAT WILL be the greatest need of Canadian universities during the next thirty years? Recent discussions have stressed the need for much more money, many more buildings, and much larger faculties than have hitherto been available. But there has been little or no emphasis on the most important need of all—dynamic and imaginative leadership.

With the recent appointment of Claude Thomas Bissell as its third President, Carleton College has secured the kind of educational leadership so desperately needed in this country. Certainly, no Canadian has ever before begun his presidential career with greater educational achievements behind him or with brighter promise for the future. Then, too, time is on his side: by a happy coincidence, at the age of forty he is the youngest academic head in Canada as well as the head of our youngest academic institution.

Born in Meaford, Ontario, Bissell received his early education in primary and secondary schools in Toronto, entering University College in the University of Toronto from Runnymede Collegiate Institute in 1932 with an Edward Blake Scholarship. His undergraduate years were characterized by an outstanding scholastic record in the difficult Honour course in English and History, keen participation in many student activities, and an active membership for three years on the University College lacrosse team.

Between 1936 and 1940, he was a graduate student in English and philosophy at Toronto (M.A., 1937) and Cornell (Ph. D., 1940). Awarded the Messenger Prize for graduate research, his doctoral thesis, "Evolutionary Ethics in Samuel Butler", was published, in part, by the Cornell University Press.

After a year as Instructor at Cornell, he returned to University College in 1941 as Lecturer in English. Obtaining leave of absence in 1942 for active service with the Canadian Army, he took the Officers' Course at Three Rivers and Camp Borden, and then served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders throughout the campaign in North-West Europe, first as platoon commander and

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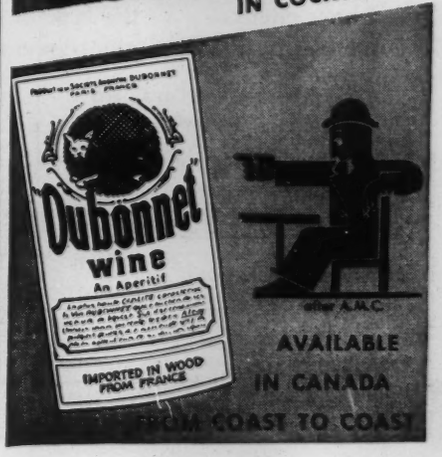

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intelligence officer, and then as adjutant, with the rank of Captain. At the end of the war he joined the staff of Khaki College in England.

Demobilized early in 1946, Captain Bissell returned to Toronto as Dean in Residence and Assistant Professor of English at University College, being promoted to Associate Professor in 1951. Appointed Assistant to President Sidney Smith in 1947, he was named Vice-President of the University of Toronto six years later. His knowledge of administrative affairs has been broadened by a year's experience as Chairman of the Division of Humanities and Social Sciences in the School of Graduate Studies and a period as Acting Principal of University College.

In 1945, Dr. Bissell married Miss Christina Gray, of Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland. During the last ten years he and his wife and daughter, Deirdre, have lived in the Dean's House on the Campus of University College. Although they have had an unusually heavy schedule of academic and social obligations, the Bissells have enjoyed such relaxations as high fidelity records, color photography, and Scottish country dancing. They have also taken an enthusiastic interest in the Stratford Shakespearean Festival—he is on the Festival's Board of Governors.

Unlike most university administrators in Canada, Bissell did not abandon productive scholarship on his appointment to high academic office. During the last ten years he has found the time and energy to edit and contribute to the centenary volume, *University College, A Portrait* (1953); to write an annual survey of Canadian Fiction for the *University of Toronto Quarterly;* and to publish lively articles on literary subjects in scholarly journals.

These publications have been concerned with the four themes: the expression of ideas in the writings of men like Butler and Shaw; the relationship between society and literature as expressed in novelists like George Eliot; the development of the novel and of literary taste in Canada in terms of our sociocultural tradition; and a comparison of the literary achievement of Canada with that of other Commonwealth countries, particularly Australia.

Owing to the small number of writers in Canada, our literary critics have usually frequented the same circles as our poets and novelists. As a result, every Canadian poet is a great poet, and every Canadian novelist a great novelist. Bissell is a literary critic with a difference. Perceptive and appreciative as well as scholarly and profound, he never hesitates to apply the critical lash when confronted with mediocre novels.

In 1954 Bissell was selected by the Humanities Research Council of Canada

as Canadian representative on a Commonwealth exchange plan. During four months in Australia, he lectured at each of its universities on Canadian history and literature. This experience, coupled with extensive reading in Australian poetry and fiction has enabled him to present a brilliant re-interpretation of the development of Canadian literature in terms of the common ancestry it shares with Australian literature.

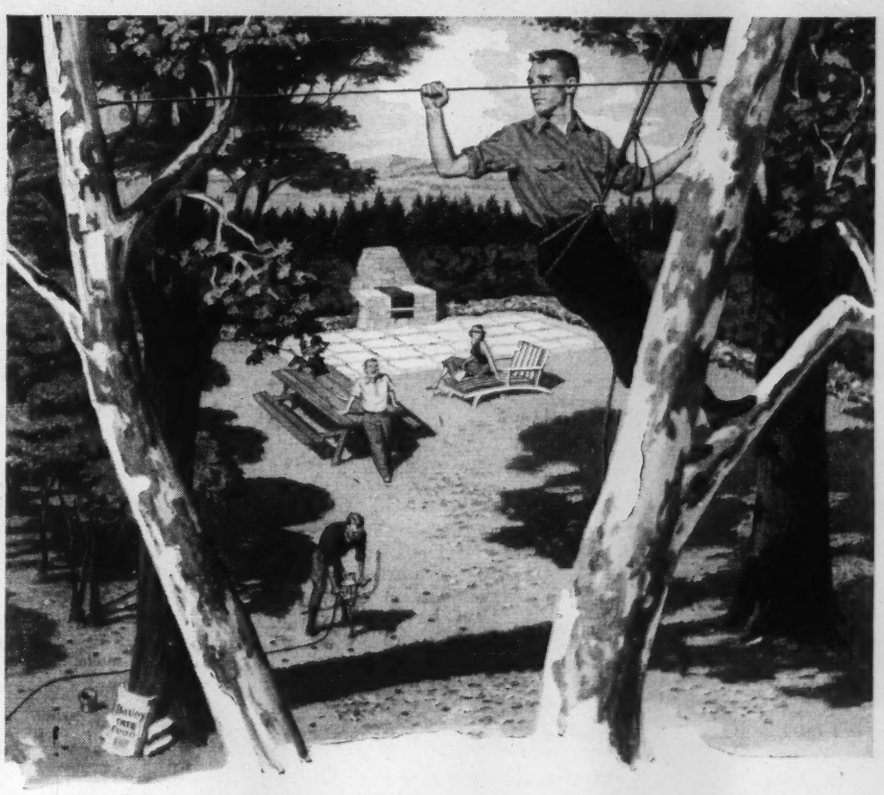
It is clear that Bissell's most impressive characteristic is his versatility. In unusual degree, he combines the abilities of the excellent teacher and the penetrating research scholar with administrative capacities of the highest order. These are the qualities required in a great university president, and the appointment of a man of this calibre to Carleton therefore transcends purely local interest and becomes a source of congratulation to all Canadians.

Why did Bissell leave Toronto? His own answer is, simply, "the enticement of going to a college on the eve of big developments". As President of Carleton, he will have a magnificent opportunity of leading in the expansion, which is only now beginning, of this small Liberal Arts College into one of the most important educational institutions in Canada. The development of a first class non-sectarian university in our national capital is, like Dr. Bissell's new appointment, the concern of all Canadians: the expansion of Carleton College is part and parcel of the burgeoning of Ottawa from the mentality of Bytown to the mentality of a capital city of an ascending nation.

What increase in the size of its full-time student body may Carleton expect in the next twenty years? During the present session it will have between five and six hundred students. Hitherto, most of its students have come from local secondary schools: since 1951-52, it has drawn slightly over two per cent of Ontario's university population. If this percentage continues, it would have 1200 by 1965, and 2000 by 1976.

Such estimates for the future are much too modest. Three factors are likely to lead to a sensational rise in Carleton's student body: the inability of the larger centres to take care of an increasing number of students; the reputation for superiority which the College will acquire under Bissell's leadership; and the development of residences. By 1976 Carleton may possibly have 6000 students.

Bissell is well aware of the danger that Canadian universities will be battered and beaten by great waves of students. In a recent address, however, he suggested that "there is no disaster in numbers, provided adequate preparations are made, and provided, in the general boom in higher education, we don't



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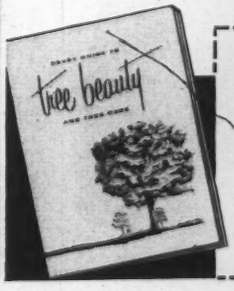

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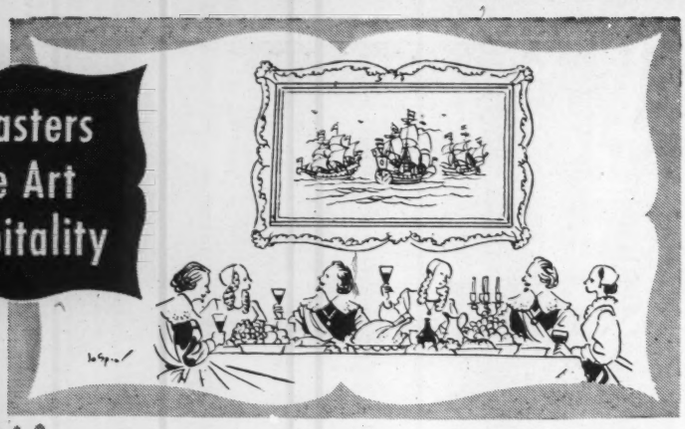

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convert our universities into social agencies for the relief of the dull."

As Carleton's student body increases, a much larger staff will be required. Recruiting of academic personnel will, in fact, be a major problem of Canadian education during the next twenty years. Bissell will tackle this problem with a profound belief that a community of scholars is the essence of a university.

To meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing student body, Carleton recently announced a major expansion program for new buildings. The future college will be situated on a new site, 130 acres in extent, bounded on two sides by the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal. A group known as the Carleton College Architectural Associates (consisting of Watson Balharrie, Hart Massey, John Bland, Campbell Merrett, and Eric Arthur) is responsible for designing the new buildings. When the more than thirty well-integrated buildings of modern design are completed, Carleton will have the most beautiful campus in Canada, architecturally the equal of Princeton or Stanford in the United States. While the college has a strong Board of Governors, drawn from Ottawa's leading citizens, the financing of such a vast building program presents its new president with a second major challenge.

In the immediate future, Carleton should be developed into a post-graduate institution. Such a project would deepen, rather than destroy, its roots in the broad community basis from which it has grown — for Ottawa is full of educated people who are craving further education.

Where is the money coming from? Although the financing of Carleton's expansion will be assisted by municipal, provincial, and possibly even federal grants, it cannot be left to governments alone. If the college is to develop into an institution worthy of our national capital, business and industry will have to contribute to its support on a generous scale.

Is it possible that the most successful appeal to private enterprise could be made in terms of the conception of Carleton as a great experiment in education? As a private, non-sectarian institution, not yet a prisoner of tradition, Carleton is in a magnificent position to give new directions to the idea of a liberal education. One of these directions should be vitally concerned with the development of the social sciences and their inter-relationships with the humanities. Certainly, no university in Canada is more strategically situated for the study of the social sciences, with a laboratory so close at hand.

If an adventurous approach to education is the easiest way to raise money, Claude Bissell is clearly Carleton's man of destiny.

The eye-filling colour
of butterflies makes quite a splash . . .
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We ordinary folk like brave and gay times . . .
but we *do* have the months and years to think about.
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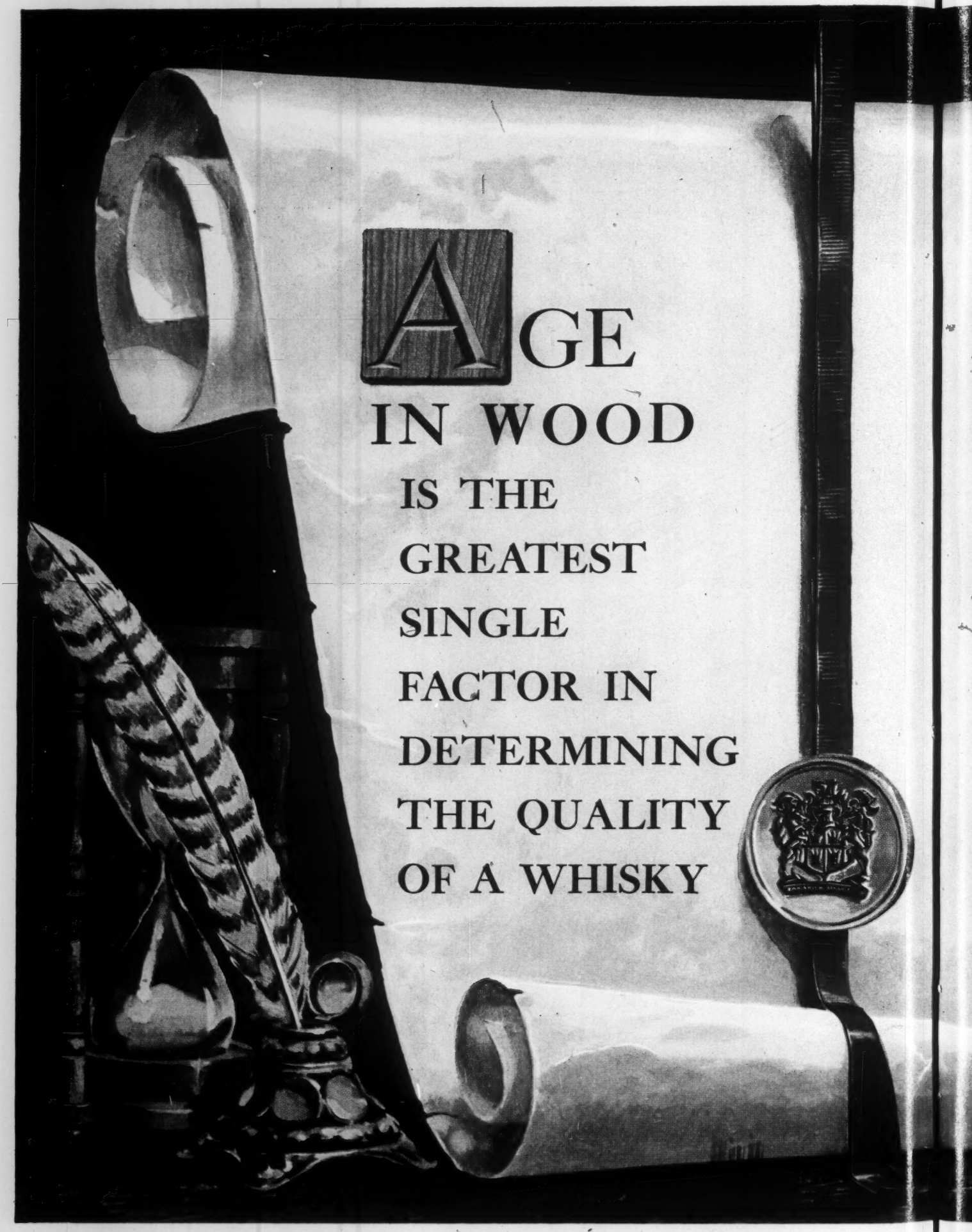
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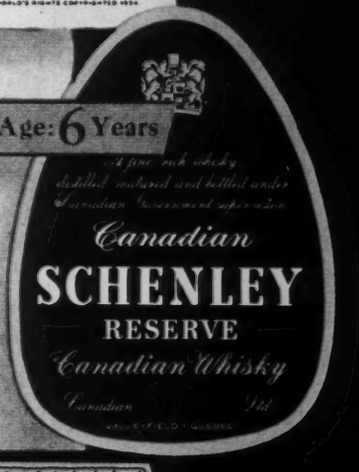

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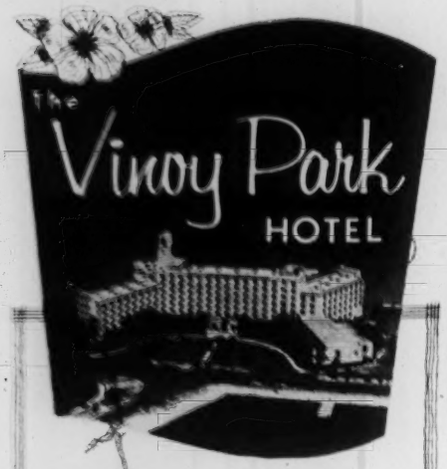

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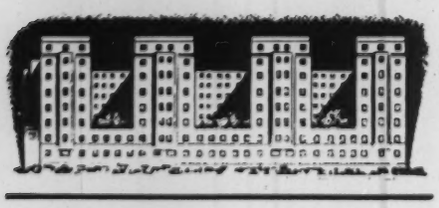

Otto Preminger and Toronto contestants for "Saint Joan" role.

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They were held on a stage set with nothing more than two chairs, one of them occupied by the Interrogator. The passage chosen for the audition might have taxed the emotional resources of Sybil Thorndyke but it was actually a good selection, since its sheer releasing eloquence was enough to help the candidates over the first paralyzing moment of stage fright. Once launched, they quickly recovered confidence, and by the time they had reached Joan's passionate "Light your fires!" most of them had arrived at the limits of their powers of declamation.

Not all the contestants were able to reach this point, however. A few hardly got past the second line—"Am I not to be set free?" "Thank you very much," the Interrogator would say courteously, and the candidate, set free, would vanish behind the curtain, a Joan *manquée*, while the Interrogator's voice went patiently on, "We do condemn thee to eat the bread of sorrow", as the next contestant took her place.

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Bulldozer on the Highways

by G. E. Mortimore

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S Minister of Highways is a clergyman who drives a bulldozer, preaches seven sermons a week and keeps on the payroll a gifted but alcoholic sign-writer who does some of his work in a cell.

Philip Arthur Gaglardi is a short, swarthy, Pentecostal preacher with a foghorn tenor voice. He is the most controversial figure in the B.C. cabinet.

Through the week he looks after 23,000 miles of roads and trails, and pushes forward a multi-million dollar construction program. On week-ends he is a gospel broadcaster and pastor of a large church in his home constituency of Kamloops.

The off-beat Social Credit administration, with its religious undertone, sensitivity to opinion and free-wheeling manipulation of public debt, has made some bitter enemies. Much of the opposition's hatred has been focused on the minister of highways, who seems to represent all the unorthodox qualities of the Social Credit party wrapped in one bundle.

Critics hammered Mr. Gaglardi with charges that he used a government aircraft to carry his family and friends. They claimed that his "interference" caused the resignation of four engineers, including chief engineer Neil McCallum. But he emerged from these encounters with small damage to his prestige. When the smoke of argument cleared, he was still there, a sturdy and yet faintly pathetic figure with eyes rolled heavenward, looking more virtuous by far than his critics.

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tionery to a school board, recommending a friend for a teacher's job, he replied:

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Mr. Gaglardi is not always so lenient. When a man he thought to be a time-waster asked him about a job, he was reported to have answered: "You? I wouldn't have you working in my slop-yard."

His earthy manner of speech is a relic of a rough-and-tumble youth spent in logging and construction camps, before he turned to religion. He handled and maintained heavy equipment. Even today he likes to climb into the driver's seat of a bulldozer or a new type of dirt-moving machine, and wheel it around.

"When I met him I thought he was quite a character," says a high official of the department. "About six months later I realized that he had a lot on the ball. Everyone assumed at first that he would be just a figurehead. But he nosed around and asked detailed questions. Within two years he could compare with any operator in the field. Now he can talk critically, not only about grades, but also about costs. And that puts him in the construction superintendent bracket."

The highways minister is a chunky little man aged 48, five feet five and one-half inches tall, 175 pounds. His round, blue-shadowed face (which he has to shave twice daily) beams at visitors from behind a colossal desk. The door of his outer office is wedged open, as a sign that the minister is accessible. His secretary has given up trying to make precise appointments, because he lets callers talk far beyond their allotted time if they are talking business.

Interviews are often broken by telephone calls and knocks on the door. The minister looks and sounds vaguely like a movie gangster as he barks into the phone. His voice is loud, but melodious. He sprinkles his colorful public speeches with quips and adages—"many have the right aim in life but never seem to get around to pulling the trigger"; "profanity is evidence of a weak mind trying to express itself forcibly".

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In the 366,000 square miles of B.C., Mr. Gaglardi keeps an eye on 23,000 miles of road—3,000 miles paved, 8,900 gravel, 10,700 miles of dirt road and trails, 3,320 bridges and 61 ferries. B.C.'s 1956-57 program calls for the spending of $80,000,-

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On Saturdays, after he has finished the highway-business appointments lined up by his wife (she is his unofficial secretary in Kamloops), he sits down at a microphone in his house and records five 15-minute gospel broadcasts, in each of which he sings two songs. The programs are broadcast every week-day from five stations in B.C. and the Yukon.

On Sundays he conducts five services, two of which are broadcast. He preaches lively sermons, full of old-fashioned evangelical fire and peppered with homely phrases. After his night broadcast he grabs a suitcase and heads for the station, where he catches a westbound train often with only seconds to spare. Sensitive about those plane trips, he often returns to the coast by rail.

In the 366,000 square miles of B.C., Mr. Gaglardi keeps an eye on 23,000 miles of road—3,000 miles paved, 8,900 gravel, 10,700 miles of dirt road and trails, 3,320 bridges and 61 ferries. B.C.'s 1956-57 program calls for the spending of $80,000,-

000 on construction and improvement to meet the demands of a burgeoning population. Roads through rugged B.C. terrain average $200,000 a mile to build, compared with $70,000 for other provinces.

Mr. Gaglardi works a 12 to 15-hour day and travels 100,000 miles a year. He seldom needs more than five hours' sleep. Work is a habit with him. He was born on a 12-acre farm near Mission, B.C., sixth of nine children of John Gaglardi, an Italian settler who worked on the railway and tended the farm at week-ends. Phil Gaglardi took his brief formal education at Mission schools. In spare time he worked on the farm and tinkered with cars. "We never learned to play," he says.

Each Gaglardi boy in turn assumed the principal chores. Phil was 12 when he took charge of milking and the berry, potato and hay crops. At 16 he went punching a donkey engine in a logging camp. He held a series of jobs in logging and construction: drilling rock, driving trucks and bulldozers; diesel and gas mechanic; grade boss; service man for logging machinery.

Born into Roman Catholicism, he became a Pentecostal at 22; later trained as a minister and toured the continent holding evangelical meetings. In 1944 he moved to Kamloops and began renovating a derelict church building. The church opened with a congregation of eight and a Sunday school attendance of 25. Now the 450 seats are filled for every service. The Sunday school draws a peak attendance of 700. Calvary Temple has been enlarged five times by volunteer labor.

Phil Gaglardi works a lot with his hands. He recently clambered about a scaffolding to paint the steeple. He used to drive one of the Sunday school buses, and did all repairs on them. During the 1948 floods, he finished a night sermon, climbed on a bulldozer and worked until daylight helping save North Kamloops from the Thompson River.

He had no thought of politics until Social Credit asked him to be a candidate in 1952. Even then, a man who came to see him about politics a week before the election found him stretched out beneath a bus doing a repair job.

Some people think he runs the highways department on prayer. In May, 1953, a month before the election, an early dry spell raised clouds of dust on certain roads of the Kamloops area. People complained. Mr. Gaglardi phoned the engineer in charge, who said he could ease the situation with gravel or oil, but both remedies would be slow and costly.

"If it rained it would help a lot," the engineer said.

"I'll see what I can do for you," the minister laughed. At 8 p.m. that day it snowed.

Five From Autumn Fiction

by Robertson Davies

THE AUTUMN FICTION presses in upon me. Good. Let it press. I like fiction and nothing would please me better than to live like the late George Saintsbury, anchored to an armchair, reading three novels a day, every day, for years. But as matters stand, I cannot read all that I receive, and I have not space in which to review all that I read. Therefore, I shall waste no time on palaver, but will dive at once into the pile of new novels that I have read.

There will undoubtedly be a great deal of talk about Adele Wiseman's first novel *The Sacrifice,* for it is a remarkably meaty, and authoritative piece of work for the first production of a woman of twenty-eight. The story is of a Jewish immigrant family from the Ukraine, which seeks refuge from poverty and pogroms in a Western Canadian city — probably Winnipeg. Abraham the butcher begets Isaac the tailor, and we are left with a feeling that the obscurity and hardship of this family are about to be relieved in the life of Isaac's son Moses, who has talent as a musician. This is an emotionally mature re-telling of the perennially good story of the immigrant. It is a story of which we Canadians, understandably enough, never tire, and Miss Wiseman has given it to us in a version which has great merit.

If it had less merit, I should not herewith proceed to be pernickety about it. This book is so good that it should have been better. It could have been cut by forty pages, with great improvement, if the writer had not counted so heavily upon the folk-tale device of repetition as a means of making a point. She uses the English language garrulously and carelessly (she should not, for instance, refer to a beard as "freshly manicured") and blunts her effects thereby. And she has the understandable but dangerous desire of the Jewish novelist to take us too far into the ceremonies of the Jewish faith, which have become familiar. Every confirmed novel-reader is well up in Bar Mitzvahs, weddings, funerals, name-givings and similar proceedings as practised by the Jews, and unless they cast some special and necessary light on the story, they are not worth introducing for their color.

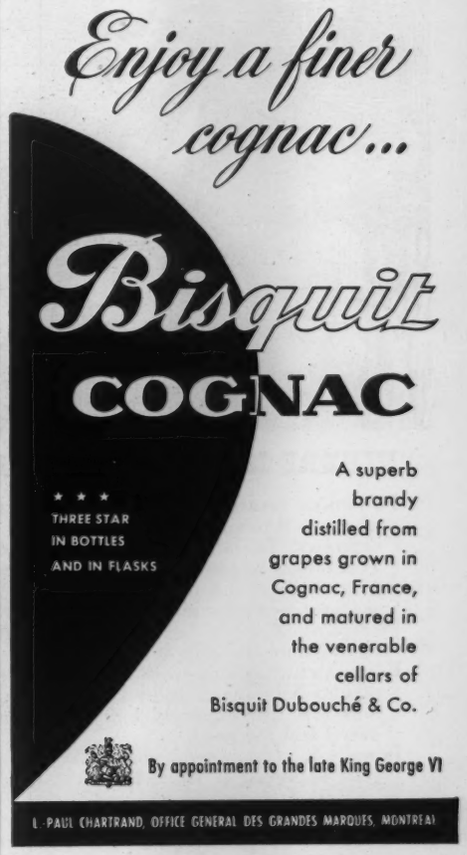
And if I may say so, as a well-wishing Gentile, I am tired of the pattern of these novels, which suggests that Old

Adele Wiseman: Emotionally mature.

Country Jews, bearded and humble, are necessarily the moral superiors of their sons, in whom some doubts about orthodox Jewry begin to appear; and that these doubting sons are in their turn better than the third-generation Jews, who make money, become liberal and even agnostic in belief, and enter the professions. I know several third-generation Jews who appear to be fully as good men as their simple grandfathers; the notion that the ghettoes produced finer men than the universities, because they restricted freedom of thought, is romantic hokum.

But this is quite enough fault-finding. *The Sacrifice* is a deeply interesting novel by a writer who will not, let us hope, be lost to Canada, and I recommend it strongly.

Mlle. Françoise Sagan made a sensation with her first novel, *Bonjour Tristesse* and its successor, *A Certain Smile,* is a better piece of work. But it is not likely to be so popular. Much of the earlier sensation was mildly scandalous: Imagine a girl under twenty knowing all *that,* readers murmured, with an agreeable sense of shock. But now we have been told what Mlle. Sagan knows, we cannot be so stirred again. And so her tale of a girl studying at the Sorbonne, who leaves her undergraduate lover to have an affair with his worldly uncle, and who emerges from that incident with a deepening of experience which expresses itself in the quality of her smile, falls a little flat. She needs a new theme, or at least a new way of treating her favorite story of transiently charming love. Shakespeare has warned us of the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Wallace Reyburn: Distinguished work.

tedium of the twice-told tale; all that can be said of *A Certain Smile* is that she tells it, this time, with greater skill.

It is often difficult to say who, precisely, is a Canadian writer. Wallace Reyburn, who lived in this country for several years, cast his lot so whole-heartedly with us that it is hard for me to think of him as anything else, though he is a New Zealander now resident in England. In *Follow A Shadow* he writes about English people, but he sees them through North American eyes.

Essentially this is the good old story of the *femme fatale*, the woman whose beauty stirs all the men she meets. It is an uncommonly difficult character to bring to life, for beauty and charm are both hard to capture in words, but I think Reyburn has done it with striking success. His Millie Green is a beauty and a charmer, but he does not endow her with all the qualities which Walter Pater saw in Mona Lisa; she is, indeed, a tiresome and limited girl when you know her well, though she never ceases to be interesting. For his book Reyburn has adopted a rather breathless, simple-minded reportorial style, but do not let it deceive you; to make Millie live and breathe on paper is literary art of no trivial kind.

It would not be fair to tell the story. I may say, however, that it is chiefly concerned with a wreck at sea, and this also is described with such skill that I, a thorough landlubber, could follow everything that happened to the ship *Lincoln Pride*. Unquestionably, *Follow A Shadow* will be widely described as "light entertainment" because it is easy to read; but such novels are not easy to write. The scene in which Millie discovers that love is *not* all is one of the best and most surprising I have seen in recent fiction.

Mr. Reyburn has cast his book in a

comparatively humble mold and has done a distinguished piece of work. In *The Floating Opera* John Barth has attempted a far more exalted flight, and has done a nose-dive. He has tried to write a satire in which the emptiness and falsity of modern life will be revealed to us with such ruthless brilliance that we shall not know whether to laugh or reach for the cyanide bottle. He has failed, but he has failed in a supremely difficult task, so let us give him full marks for effort.

But a man who writes such a book as this invites us to consider his opinions about life, and it is only possible to say that Mr. Barth's views are — in a cultivated and stylish way—half-baked. He sees no value in anything, questions all apparent good, and seeks to give the world a thorough trouncing; but the effect is that of an urchin throwing horse-dung at a picture of a pretty girl on a billboard, rather than Rabelais or a Voltaire convulsed by the follies of mankind. The Intelligence which has gone into this story of a disgruntled lawyer in a Maryland town, is obviously of a superior order, but intellectual and emotional maturity must balance each other in a writer of any merit, and Mr. Barth seems to have the emotional equipment of a nasty ten-year-old. His book is a curiosity for those concerned with the pathology of the novel.

Somerset Maugham's publishers, possessed by some strange whim, have brought out a reprint of his early book *The Magician*, which first appeared in 1908. The early novels of Maugham are interesting chiefly because they show what a good writer a man may become who has made a bad beginning. When he wrote *The Magician* he was a story-teller, and nothing more.

Such interest as this cheese-dream has lies in the fact that Oliver Haddo was drawn from one of the most remarkable fakers of our time, the late Aleister Crowley; he called himself "The Master Therion" and was naughty in a variety of messy ways. I once beheld him face to face, and can report that he could have entered any synod anywhere, and have passed as a bishop or even a United Church moderator. Mr. Maugham has neither increased nor detracted from his stature.

The Sacrifice, by Adele Wiseman—pp. 346—*Macmillan—$3.95*

A Certain Smile, by Françoise Sagan—pp. 128—*Smithers & Bonellie—$3.50*

Follow A Shadow, by Wallace Reyburn—pp. 216—*British Books—$2.75*

The Floating Opera, by John Barth—pp. 280—*Saunders—$4.95*

The Magician, by Somerset Maugham—pp. 233—*British Books—$3.25*

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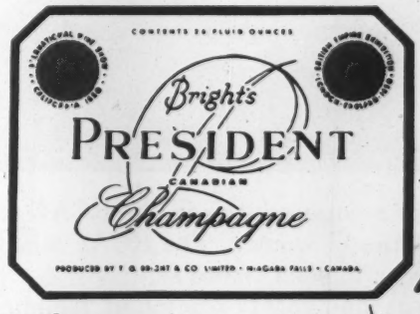

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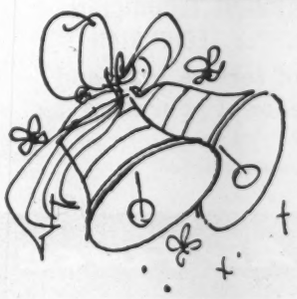

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Well Off the Beaten Track

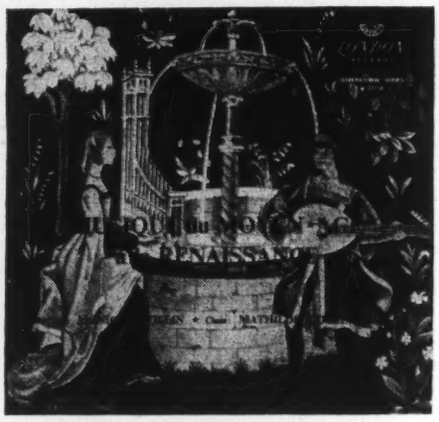
by William Krehm

IN THE BRIEF period of its existence, the long-playing record has done more to push back our musical horizons than decades of concert performances. Pursuing their self-interest in a crowded, competitive field, the recording companies are exploring every nook and cranny of musical literature; they are bringing us live and vibrant the music of stone-dead centuries, of obscure schools, of remote lands. What is more, recordings make possible repeated hearings in a way that concert performances never did; and to win access to unfamiliar music it is essential to expose our ears to it more than just once. For the enterprising music-lover today the microgrooves have become routes of conquest by which he can annex rich, new provinces to his musical domain.

Here are some recent releases well off the beaten track.

Torelli: Concerti Grossi: "I Musici" with Roberto Michelucci and Anna Maria Cotogni, violins, Mario Centurione, cello. Monumenta Italicae Musicae — *Epic LC 3217*

By a trick of foreshortening, the musical perspective of a generation ago gave to the 19th century such bulk and dimension as to obscure most of what went before.



In Italy, this took the form of the cult of the opera to the exclusion of just about everything else. Now that the 19th century is being trimmed to its proper proportions, excellent Italian performing groups are springing up to wallow gloriously in the instrumental masterpieces of earlier Italian periods. Torelli, once just a name in a footnote in the books on music—a forerunner of Vivaldi, who in turn was dismissed as a forerunner of Bach—is revealed on this disc as a great and compelling composer in his own right. "I Musici's" performance is keen and clean. Sound fair.

Musique Du Moyen Age A La Renaissance: Monique Rollin Ensemble with Mathilde Siderer—soprano—*London International W 91116*

A stupendous 10-inch record that offers us samplings of music ranging all the way from the candid beauty of an unaccompanied 13th century troubador song to rich contrapuntal brocades of Machaut, Dufay and Ockeghem. The 300 years covered on this record represent a span of musical evolution as great as that between Bach and Stravinsky. Unlike many performers active in this field the Monique Rollin ensemble handle their antique instruments — viol, lute, recorders — with professional accomplishment, and they whisk this marvelous music clean of the dust of the ages.

Charles Ives: Violin Sonatas 2, 3, and 4. Rafael Druian and John Simms, piano—*Mercury MG 50097*

Ives, probably the greatest composer this continent has yet produced, remains one of the least known. And it is unlikely that we shall ever be able to enlist Hollywood's aid in popularizing his remarkable life story, because it ran so utterly counter to Hollywood's views on what scenarios on composers' lives should be. Though a tremendously original musician who beat the European *avant garde* by some years in introducing such techniques as polyphony, during business hours he was a successful insurance executive. In addition to his flair for technical innovation, Ives showed an abiding interest in every sort

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of American popular music—ragtime, folk songs, hymn tunes. But it was not a paste-pot job that he did on these. Instead he assimilated them into a highly refined and personal idiom. While Ives has long been a legend among musicians, his music has been only spasmodically heard. The present disc can go far towards remedying this. Performance good. Sound good.

Stravinsky: The Nightingale. Chorus and Orchestra of the French National Radio under André Cluytens—*Angel 35204/L*

Though this Stravinsky opera is based on a Chinese theme taken from Hans Christian Andersen, there is little enough resemblance to the Peking product. The work belongs to Stravinsky's early Firebird period, before he donned his anti-romantic hair-shirt, and he evokes the atmosphere of lotusland with a lush orchestral palette. Performance and sound are equally outstanding and it comes as no surprise that the disc should have won this year's award of the Académie du Disque Français.

Chinese Opera: recorded in Paris by the Peking Opera—*Angel 35229/1*

Last year the Peking Opera stole the show at the Paris International Festival of Dramatic Arts. So shattering was the impression they created that certain French critics declared themselves uncouth barbarians alongside the subtlety and refinement of these Chinese productions. This Angel disc has brought us the musical portion of the operatic fragments that led to all this uproar. The productions that left the French so smitten were based on a synthesis of song, acting, mime, dance, music, acrobatics, and visual art. Stripping them of all but the music has undoubtedly deprived them of a great deal. Still the record breaches the common belief that we are walled off from any possible enjoyment of Chinese music. Most striking is the variety of sonorities and textures in both the instruments and the use of the human voice.

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Unanimity Through Brain Washing

by William Stevenson

Mao's dictum: "Let all flowers bloom" . . .

. . . puzzles China's professors and students.

The new freedom in China: "Free discussion will continue and all views may be expressed in group studies until there is unanimous agreement with the supervising official."

ISTANBUL: There has been much argument about the precise meaning of the new slogan enunciated last May by Mao Tse-tung for the guidance of Chinese intellectuals. "Let all flowers bloom at once, let diverse schools of thought contend."

Here at the traditional crossroads between East and West, one hears both sides of the case. The result is a fascinating demonstration of the difference in the approach to human progress between Asians and Westerners.

From Japan to the borders of this changing Moslem state, the new attitude shown by Peking toward the educated or technically-trained Chinese is regarded as a step in the right direction. In countries where a man either starved or endured imprisonment to feed his intellect, the apparent tolerance of the Communist regime in China towards wayward scholars is widely applauded. Particularly in India, where there is a small but influential group of frustrated young intellectuals, the Peking government's attempt to provide work and a sense of direction for all forms of trained talent is considered a most enlightened act.

I found this reaction to be almost universal among students in South-east Asia. One Indonesian technician, recently back from a Colombo Plan course in Canada, told me: "Many of us return to Asia with a stirring impression of what *could* be done if only we had the facilities here. Our governments lack the drive — the despotism, if you like — to harness our abilities and make us feel part of a national revival. Soon we become aware of the great gulf between what the West has taught us, and what in fact we can do in our own countries. This frustration leads many of us to admire and even envy what is going on in China."

Premier Chou En-lai early this year revealed the importance Peking was now attaching to wide recruitment of trained personnel. He outlined several plans to increase the number of "first and second-class intellectuals" and pointed out that today China was unable to make swift technical progress because these groups were woefully small.

While all must sympathize with the Peking government in its extremity, the more hard-headed Western view is that Mao Tse-tung's subsequent declaration was not a move towards intellectual freedom but instead a new, subtly Chinese technique for destroying all rival theories.

It's agreed that differences have arisen between Communist practice in Russia and China. But the Western view, heard rather forcibly here in Turkey, is that such differences are a natural result of contrasts in national habits and history. Above all, it is said, China's Communist party must deal with the difference in time: the Soviet Union has had since 1917 to raise an adult generation with higher education received under the regime; China, on the other hand, has the greater proportion of its writers, scientists and scholars educated in the pre-regime period before 1949 when traditional Chinese learning and access to Western ideas all helped to mould the scholarly mind.

When Mao declared the new republic in Peking, he had general sympathy among students and professors even though only the smallest fraction of the educated class had joined the Party. Those who might have nursed private misgivings about the new order remained at their posts, true to the Chinese tradition of submitting to the current warlord in power and expecting to carry on their work undisturbed by the swirl of political ideas.

Thus, active anti-Communist intellectuals having almost all joined Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa, the Peking government

began with most of the intelligentsia in its favor or at least not hostile.

The startling mass conversions did not begin until some time after "volunteers" from the Chinese People's Republic entered the Korean war. In the early part of 1951, Provisions for the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries were announced. It then became clear that the benevolent neutrality of Chinese intellectuals was scarcely good enough. Six months later, Premier Chou En-lai made a five-hour speech to introduce the Thought Reform Movement. A fairly literal translation of the Chinese expression is, "to wash brains clean."

Quite suddenly, professional Chinese who were remembered with kindly feeling by their Western associates began to denounce their old tutors or publicly apologise for fraternising with "imperialist agents." Their extraordinary utterances, puzzling to many outside observers, were easy enough to explain. What Peking required was no mere appearance of conformity but utter surrender to the State will.

To achieve this, "study groups" were organised. Members must not only discuss abstract problems of ideology but search their own souls for evidence of past errors. Autobiographies were to be read to the group by each member and then criticised. The confessor found it necessary to recall every conceivable act or expression of opinion that might possibly give him the appearance of "an enemy of the people", since to fail in this was to invite the intervention of the supervising cadre.

The technique of criticism and self-criticism, so frequently encountered by Korean war prisoners taken by the Chinese, had the effect of at least frightening large numbers of intellectuals into obedience. It did not wholly uproot the past. I recall talking to a doctor, in Hankow hospital in the winter of 1954, who made it plain many of his colleagues felt like himself that the period was merely one of temporary darkness.

At that time, the wide publicity had ceased for recantations and confessions. It was possible to talk to Chinese artists and writers in Peking who showed a daring disrespect for the regime's attempts to confine their work to "uplifting and progressive topics." One, a poet, said to me: "It's true at this time we must write plays and operas to serve a national purpose. But surely Shakespeare in his time, or Dickens even, had social reasons for what they wrote? In time, I am sure, you will see comedy and a lighter touch return to our literature."

Of this, one cannot be so sure today. Many creative minds were then pursuing a comfortable theory that, art being independent of politics, the individual could continue his activities in a different and

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un-political world secure from official harassment. This view occasionally crept into published writings and journals. Its chief spokesman seems to have been the literary critic Hu Feng, whose name came unexpectedly before the world early last year. Few people beyond a small group of Chinese intellectuals had heard the name when China's newspapers launched the slogan: "Smash Hu Feng's Snake Den, Heighten our Revolutionary Vigilance."

It was typical of new China that this movement appeared to begin as a demand from the people (although few of the country's 500 million peasants could have possibly known who Hu Feng was). It is possible that, as the movement gained momentum, some passion was aroused: a brutish, unquestioning demand for revenge against the pale and aloof intellectuals who threatened national security. For it must be remembered that mass propaganda in China is based upon first creating a demand among the public for action and then appearing to bow before this demand.

At any rate, police action against Hu Feng and his alleged associates and followers seems to have gone to an extreme. There may well have been some form of revolt that threatened to deprive the government of people whose active support it most required: the craftsmen, technicians and tutors who must raise a new generation able to realise Chinese dreams of industrialization.

Later the Minister of Culture, Kuo Mojo who on several occasions in the past has introduced a note of urbanity in his speeches, said: "We must criticise the schools of thought detrimental to Socialist construction . . . We are determined to destroy all harmful schools of thinking."

Peking Radio explained frankly: " 'Let diverse schools contend' means the ideological remoulding of the intellectuals; through contention a correct outlook may be formed enabling those who still hold idealistic views to see the truth."

It appears to many Western minds, therefore, that the object of the new slogan is to avoid any direct clash between the State and the Chinese intelligentsia who may have been shaken into obstinate opposition by last year's violence and intimidation. Such a clash could be avoided, of course, by leaving these scholars and craftsmen alone. But Peking insists upon saving them from their own errors. The State is filled with an evangelical zeal to make all its trained subjects "contend" until a pre-determined conclusion is reached.

In the words of an instruction issued to cadres this summer: "Free discussion will continue and all views may be expressed in group studies until there is unanimous agreement with the supervising official."

Steel: Limiting Factor in Expansion

by Logan MacLean

ONE OF THE limiting factors in Canada's industrial expansion program is the availability of certain types of steel (structural, for example) made in the United States. This was the steel situation in the U.S. at the start of October:

The big problem is supply, not demand. After the 34-day strike ended in early August, producers rushed to get back to near-capacity levels. But it takes time to get mills back into operation after a shutdown. Also in August, a strike halted the ships of U.S. Steel, which normally carry a quarter of the iron ore shipped on the Great Lakes. The fleet will have to hurry to deliver ore to lake ports before winter halts shipping. Shortage of ore may prevent steelmakers from substituting more pig iron for steel scrap in some processes. Price of scrap has gone up $12 to $57 a ton since the steel strike.

First-half steel production in the U.S. was 62.6 million tons, a record. Part of the reason was demand from consumers who foresaw a strike and a subsequent price rise. Without a strike there could have been a surplus of flat-rolled items used largely in the auto and appliance industries. But consumer inventories dropped. Now sheet and strip are in strong demand as the auto industry goes into production of 1957 models. If the new car sales are good, sheet will remain scarce for most of the year; if sales are not active, sheet and strip supplies will ease fairly early in 1957.

Even without a strike, structural steel for heavy construction, plates used in freight cars and pipe and tubes for the oil industry would have been in short supply. Some oil-pipe suppliers are booked into 1959. The critical foreign oil situation could mean even heavier demand, if U.S. and Canadian production has to be stepped up.

Residential building has been slack, but industrial expansion continues at a record pace. This means heavy demand for girders and similar heavy items. Added to industrial construction is the massive road program that is planned. Engineers estimate that 500 tons of steel will be needed for every $1 million of road building. This means that the whole inter-state highway system (41,000 miles) will require about 5.5 million tons of steel.

To meet the demand, steelmakers have plans for expansion. Companies would like to ease their financing with fast tax write-offs, but the Government so far has been very reluctant to grant them. An alternative may be another price increase. Clifton Hood, president of U.S. Steel, said at the time of the post-strike price boost, that the $8.50 a ton increase did not take into account the financing of any expansion or adequate depreciation of obsolete equipment.

The companies themselves are in a strong position to undertake new projects, even in a period of tight money and high interest rates. At the end of June U.S. Steel had working capital of $740 million and a new-plant reserve of $384 million. Bethlehem began the year with working capital of $810 million. Inland recently raised $50 million on the sale of first mortgage bonds. Jones and Laughlin, Republic and Armco all have healthy lines of credit.

Moreover, this year's strike settlement means an extended period of labor peace in the industry. With no prospect of any slackening of demand for most steel items, the companies could raise prices again to offset increases in production costs. First half earnings set new records. For the full year they should at least be "highly satisfactory".

Demand Remains High in the U.K.

SINCE 1948, production by steel-using manufacturers has consistently out-paced production by steel-makers in the United Kingdom. Last year, this meant that large quantities of both steel and coal had to be imported. Not enough of the manufactured goods were exported. This imbalance resulted in the Government applying successive measures of credit restraint to curb domestic consumption.

This year, the credit restraints have checked the growth of output in the metal-using industries, but it has not slowed their demand for steel. In the first half, while production was down, the industries bought nearly 11 per cent more steel. In the second half, demand does not seem to have appreciably slackened.

The using industries have been building up inventories of steel — up 14 per cent over last year. Imports of steel, however, are down, although by how much is not yet clear. The users have good reason to believe that some increase in steel prices cannot long be delayed. Moreover, many of them feel that, unless inflation is checked more decisively than it has been so far, stocks of steel will be worth holding. And with the shift towards exports and capital goods, their production will undoubtedly begin to go up again.

The steel inventories, of course, are expensive to finance. But the steel industry is less concerned with immediate market prospects than with future expansion — its own and that of its customers. During the last three years it has boosted capacity more rapidly than ever before — but still has not been able to keep up with its customers.

The British Iron and Steel Federation talks of doubling output in the industry in 15 years. But if the rate of expansion between 1948 and 1955 is maintained, the output will be doubled in ten years.

There are some discouragements. The industry since before the war has followed a policy of stable, controlled prices. Since the war, however, actual price control has been largely in the hands of authorities outside the industry, which traded its power to raise prices for a guarantee of stability. Demand for steel has stayed amazingly high, and any significant decline in prices has not even threatened. All that the guarantee of stability has meant is the industry's inability to take advantage of a sellers' market. The controlled price has not gone up as fast as the costs of the producers, and in some cases, the profit margins allowed have not encouraged expansion of production of certain kinds of steel.

Air Travel Cover for Companies

by William Sclater

SPECTACULAR claims, amounting to more than $2 million in a single recent plane accident, point up the range and availability of air travel accident insurance — at moderate rates which are a tribute to the real safety of air travel.

Group policies are taken out by companies to protect their executives and employees against accident while travelling by air on company business.

These are usually written for a capital sum protection against death or for coverage of such injuries as loss of limbs, hands or eyes by air accident. They usually include a specific amount for blanket medical expense as the result of accidental injury and may also include a weekly indemnity.

One of the big underwriters in this field offers a group policy with capital sum protection that ranges from a minimum of $5,000 to a maximum of $500,000. The blanket medical expense range is from $250 to $10,000 and is designed to cover hospital and medical costs in the event of injury. The weekly indemnity is from $25 to $1,000 weekly, for a limit of 52 weeks and may not exceed 80 per cent of the insured's usual earned income.

The coverage offered is against death or bodily injuries caused by accident and sustained by any director, officer or employee of the insured firm while riding as a passenger in, or boarding or alighting from a licensed passenger aircraft on any regular, special or chartered trip.

The company decides the amounts of indemnity required and whether to include the blanket medical expense and/or the weekly indemnity. This particular policy, being designed for the larger companies, has premium rate based on the company's own travel records, which are reported periodically to the underwriter.

Some companies require capital sum protection of $50,000 on senior executives and $25,000 on junior executives under this policy. Others have blanket indemnity rates for all employees, regardless of seniority, both for capital sum and for medical expense.

Any kind of combinations required may be arranged and the premium cost will still be based on the actual amount of air travel.

The area of travel and the type of licensed carrier used are also governing rate factors. Lowest obtainable rate is for travel within North America on scheduled airlines. Any extension to include transocean flight on a world-wide basis increases the rate. So does extension to include such broad air risk as travel in any certificated aircraft.

On this particular policy, on a "world-wide" travel, annual premium basis, a company deciding on capital sum protection of $50,000 for each person; $5,000 medical expense and $75 weekly accident indemnity could figure cost as approximately .0075 of fare cost for each $5,000 of capital sum; .0015 of fares for each $250 of blanket medical expense indemnity; and .003 of fares for each $25 of weekly accident indemnity. These are, of course, rough estimates. Actual rates may come below these levels.

Coverage to include passenger flight in any certificated aircraft can be added to this policy. So can coverage for any land or sea common carrier to bring in ship, railroad or auto travel.

Another interesting group policy which offers "all activity" coverage for business travel is on the "per diem" or "named employee" basis. Suitable for the larger companies, this form can cover all officers, directors and employees and the indemnities may be on any of the combinations as to amount and employee which the company desires. There is a minimum premium.

This policy covers accidental death or accidental bodily injuries sustained by an insured employee while on a bona fide business trip. Coverage begins when the employee leaves home or place of employment to begin the trip and continues until the employee returns to the same place.

During the business trip the policy covers against all types of accidents, both occupational and non-occupational and both in and out of business hours. The capital sum limit of indemnity is $200,000; the weekly accident limit is $1,000 (with the 80% limitation); the blanket medical expense limit is for $10,000. There is a Catastrophe Limit on this policy of $500,000.

The premium is on an annual basis and may be estimated by multiplying the charge per diem by the estimated total number of days travelled annually by all insured employees. The company selects the indemnities it requires.

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Holland to Holland Marsh

From Monday to Thursday he will be found in his Toronto office — when he isn't off to Western Canada to inspect a processing plant. Each Thursday evening he takes off from Malton for Montreal, returns to Toronto for a quiet Sunday.

IT WAS BACK in 1926 that A. "Bram" Dees (his real name is Abraham but he never uses it), at that time a young Dutchman of 25, decided, as have so many residents of the Netherlands during the past half century, that Canada offered great opportunities in the field of agriculture.

Today, as president of York Farms Ltd., one of Canada's largest food processing companies, president of the growing fresh vegetable processing firm, Hardee Farms Ltd., and a director of another large Canadian food company, Mr. Dees needs no convincing that the decision made on the Schelde Estuary in Holland in the twenties was the right one.

"Bram" Dees

These days Ontario is the destination of most of the immigrants from the Netherlands, but in 1926, it was in Western Canada that Mr. Dees decided to settle. For four years, he worked in the vegetable fields of a grower near Winnipeg, learning Canadian agricultural methods and becoming familiar with the English language.

In 1930, with $300 he had managed to save, Mr. Dees felt that he knew sufficient about Canadian customs to venture into business for himself. His first undertaking was a truck farm near the Manitoba capital. It soon became apparent that this offered only a limited future in the Winnipeg area and Mr. Dees moved from the field of growing into the field of wholesale distribution with the formation of Dees Produce Co. in Winnipeg in 1934.

The following year, he negotiated an agreement with Piggly-Wiggly, which at that time operated a chain of food stores throughout Western Canada, to supply all of their vegetable requirements in Manitoba through his company. With the sale of Piggly-Wiggly to Safeway Stores in 1938, the agreement continued in effect and in addition Dees Produce supplied all of the Safeway organization in the province. In 1940, Safeway Stores, in line with their policy to control every phase of their food store operations, purchased the Dees Produce Co.

Mr. Dees moved to Eastern Canada and became director of produce, marketing and grower relations with Dominion Stores Limited. He planned to stay three years but remained for eight.

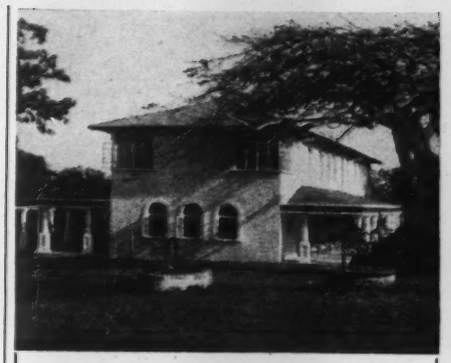
While engaged in this work, the tremendous possibilities existing in the marketing of produce from the Holland Marsh came to his attention, and in 1946 he established Holland River Gardens Co. Limited at Bradford, Ontario. Organized to wash, grade and ice-pack vegetables from the marsh area, the company grew within three years to become the largest distributor of this type of produce in Canada. Mr. Dees disposed of his interests in this company in 1953.

During 1950, Mr. Dees was approached by the Oshawa Wholesale Company Limited, which operated a wholesale grocery organization serving stores throughout that area, to assist them in reorganizing their entire operation.

Late last year, Mr. Dees was elected a director of Shirriff-Horsey Corporation Ltd., which has major operations in Canada, the United States and Jamaica.

When Canada Packers decided, in keeping with its policy of decentralizing its operations, to sever direct connections with its canned food processing and merchandising business, logical choice as the man to take over this operation was Bram Dees. Within a matter of weeks, he was able to organize a new company staffed by men thoroughly experienced in the food business. Today that company, known as York Farms Ltd. is one of the largest food processing organizations in Canada, with plants in both the East and West and with a coast-to-coast sales organization.

He manages to find time to relax at an occasional game of golf or in his new billiard room. Much of his time at home in recent weeks has, however, been devoted to landscaping the grounds.



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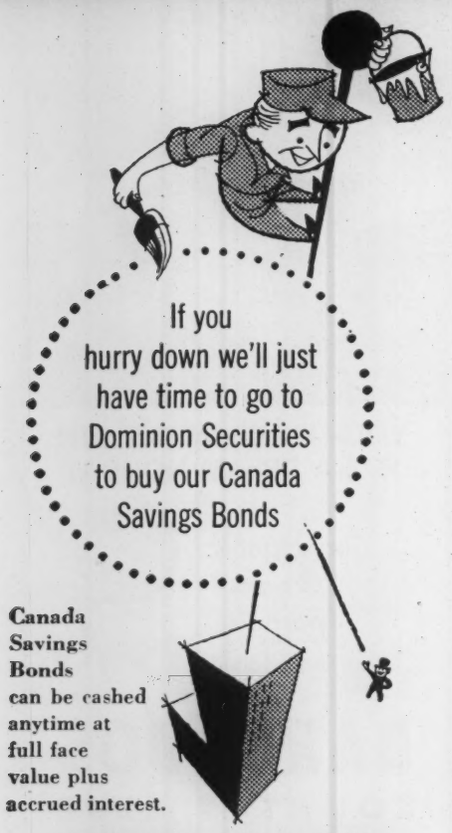

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Gold & Dross

John Inglis

Could you tell me why the sudden flourish in John Inglis Co. stock?—T.F.L., St. Catharines.

The sudden push in Inglis that carried the price up to a top of almost $17 from around the $11 to $12 level has been a puzzle in brokerage houses. Talk is that several New York houses became interested in Inglis and did a fast selling job around the country both by mail and by telephone. It is presumed that these houses had acquired a supply of stock they wished to sell and once rid of the stock, they stepped away from the market.

The result is that since hitting a top of $16.75, Inglis shares fell steadily to present levels of about $8.25, lowest for the year. Inglis shares are attractive to such manipulations. Control is held by a U.K. firm, but only a total of 1,107,498 shares are outstanding. Assuming that the U.K. firm holds half (likely far more), not too many shares are left floating around.

Thus even a small amount of buying can push the price up sharply. From time to time, speculators have given Inglis a "flip" because of the tight stock situation.

Once the supporters of the market step away, people who bought the shares for a quick rise are forced to unload at sharply lower prices with the result that the stock swings in a wide range before settling at a level where longer-run investors might be interested.

This type of operation in an industrial issue is a favorite of some smaller Wall Street firms. The stock market action in no way reflects on John Inglis operations.

Consolidated Fenimore

With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in two or three years, would you consider accumulation of Consolidated Fenimore a good investment at present prices?—M.L., Tuckahoe.

Why tie the St. Lawrence Seaway project to Consolidated Fenimore's future? Fenimore, from all reports, is looking to Europe as an outlet for any potential production. The Seaway wouldn't make any particular difference if it will be shipping to Europe.

What will make a difference is talk of a trans-shipment port in Greenland for Ungava iron ore. The Cyrus Eaton interests, which have large properties in Ungava, have been working on plans to build a port in Greenland so that full advantage could be taken of the short shipping season from Ungava. The idea would be to ship to this port when Ungava is open and then ship to Europe with the same boats when Canada is icebound.

These plans are reported to have the blessing of the Canadian government. There has even been talk of a "free" port on the south shore of Newfoundland that would be ice-free the year round.

From such plans, it is apparent that the ore in Ungava and New Quebec will be moved to market some day. But it is also apparent that development projects for this area are gigantic in size, need careful planning and plenty of money.

There are still many factors to be considered. At this stage, shares like Consolidated Fenimore could hardly be classed as an "investment" but there is speculative appeal.

Fenimore says it has worked out details of sales contracts for its ore with German steel firms. The company has claimed a billion tons of open-pit ore that would have to be concentrated before it could be used in blast furnaces. The discussions with the German interests involve possible briquetting or pelletizing of the ore. This would require large plants and a lot of money. Fenimore officials say they are near discussing financing arrangements to bring the property to production.

The company has considerable work ahead before it starts chalking up sales. A buyer of Fenimore shares should be in an ample cash position and content to wait for some time. The stock currently sells at about $1.60 and has traded as high as $1.95 this year and as low as $1.26.

Distillers-Seagrams

What do you think of Distillers-Seagrams? Is there any explanation for the steady drop in the last six months?—M. L. Toronto.

Actually, Distillers-Seagrams hasn't slid too far. At around $33 it is at its lowest levels of the year, but high for the year was only $39. Liquor stocks generally have been slipping, mostly the result of what might be described as a "bearish" viewpoint held by many investors.

In times of major capital expansion in industry, companies which operate at the consumer level tend to be by-passed. The emphasis is on "big" projects and big deals rather than sale of many small items. Also, in the case of the liquor industry, there have been major competitive changes underway in the U.S. where Seagrams sells the bulk of its products.

However, Seagrams has a rather different appeal that gives it speculative attraction as well as a conservative investment air. It is participating in vari-

ous oil and gas projects that have already resulted in producing wells.

Meanwhile, profits in the nine months ended April 30 were equal to $2.87 a share, up from $2.72 a share in the same period in the previous fiscal year. With annual dividends at the rate of $1.70, Seagrams gives a yield of about 5%, not unattractive in the light of yields on other Canadian issues. But, much of the market interest in Seagrams originates in the U.S., and a 5% yield isn't particularly attractive when compared with some other U.S. stocks.

Mines

How is Coppercorp making out on that property up near Sault Ste. Marie?—M.H., Peterborough, Ont.

Underground work is exceeding surface drilling indications.

How much money has Noranda agreed to spend on the Headway-Coulee claims in New Brunswick?—M.L., London, Ont.

Noranda retains the right to discontinue work but in each case expenditures over $1.5 million would be repaid to Noranda from initial earnings if the properties were put into production. Should they be brought into production, the Headway and Coulee companies would each retain 25% interest.

What is New Golvue doing now? — C.S., Buffalo, N.Y.

Still trying to secure an interesting property.

Pipeline Stocks

In your March 31 issue you discussed Pembina Pipeline. Since then it has advanced as predicted. Your comments would be appreciated on other pipeline stocks having in mind a period of say two years—S.W., Toronto.

Our crystal ball must have been in wonderful working order. Right now it is muddied by uncertainty. It is difficult to buck the market, as the brokers say. And the market is looking a bit sick. Tight money policies are starting to squeeze the financial community. Also, the stock market has had a fairly long run of advances and it's about time that prices back-tracked.

However, considering the pipeline business as a whole, the outlook is good. Pipelines are a fairly new form of transportation. They are likely to become increasingly important as Canada grows.

For the investor, they might be considered of utility grade with considerable growth possibilities both in assets of the individual lines and in market price.

Looking at the existing lines, the investor has a choice ranging from the well-established Interprovincial Pipe Line—the longest crude oil carrier in the world—to smaller field lines like Pembina and

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Trans-Prairie. What might be kept in the forefront of an assessment of future profits in pipelines is the room for expansion of individual lines.

For example, Interprovincial, although the first to be built in Canada, still has plenty of room to grow. The bigger eastern Canada and mid-west U.S. oil markets become, the bigger the line will have to be. Similarly, Trans Mountain Pipe Line has the promise of expanding British Columbia industry and the important potential of the U.S. Pacific Northwest market and possibly California.

The future of the lines that serve small areas is more uncertain. They face such problems as possible rapid depletion of the oil field they serve. But, in their early stage, they attract traders because of the possibility that increasing quantities of oil will be found in a particular field thus giving them more oil to handle.

Not to be forgotten are the gas lines which will become more important in the next few years, possibly over-shadowing oil carriers.

There is no doubt that many miles of pipe will be buried in the ground over the next few years and the investor will have plenty of outlets in this pipeline field. But every issue must be examined on its own and compared with other companies in the business.

In Brief

Have these shares any value — Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils, Anaconda Oil, Invaders Petroleum, Mercury Mills?—A.G.R., Vancouver.

Alberta Pacific trades at about 50 cents; Anaconda Oil has become Canadian Anaconda, trading at about 30 cents; Invaders is dormant; Mercury Mills now is Mercury-Chipman with market price about 10 cents and company in receivership.

Are there any traces of Lakeside Lorraine, Laval Quebec or Peterson Cobalt?—M.M., Toronto.

Peterson Cobalt only one left with its property leased to another company.

What happened to Arntfield Mines and New Arntfield Mines?—R.S., Weston.

All that is left is New Arntfield, which hasn't done a thing in years.

I have held shares of Stadacona Rouyn Mines for 25 years. Are they of any value?—W.H.G., Ottawa.

Stadacona Rouyn, now plain Stadacona, is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and trading at about 30 cents.

Is Jacobus just quietly fading into the limbo of so many penny stocks?—G.S.W., Toronto.

Slightly faded at about 25 cents. But you never know when it might revive. Company still working.

Golden Past

MOST COUNTRIES TODAY have little, if any, gold with which to settle trade deficits. Canada, as a large gold producer, sells her gold to the U.S. and this helps to balance the excess of her purchases there over imports to that country. The U.S. takes the Canadian gold and buries it, along with its domestically produced metal, at Fort Knox.

Gold is still nominally in use as a standard of currency. It has been valued at $35 U.S. an ounce since 1934.

The internal economy of any country can be supported without gold but the yellow metal has held a place of historic importance in the settlement of international balances.

From time to time, a clamor has gone up from Canadian gold interests for a free market in the yellow metal. Back of this has been a belief that the open market value of the metal exceeded the $35 U.S. price, which governs the price the Canadian government pays to domestic producers. A few years ago, the Canadian government relaxed its regulations and threw world gold markets open to Canadian producers, but when the premium over the $35 U.S. price evaporated the producers scurried back to sell to the government. Sales here were rendered attractive by reason of a production subsidy, which didn't apply on sales made in world markets.

For the past 15 years, the gold mining companies have been subjected to an increasing squeeze between the upper millstone of a fixed price for the metal and the lower millstone of rising production costs. Every commodity but gold has advanced in price, although from time immemorial the trend of the gold price has been upward.

The hope of increased earnings for gold mining companies, upon which share prices are predicated, depends for fulfilment on an advance in the price of gold. Prospects for this are, however, poor. Gold had its hey-day in the era of hillbilly economics whereas today economics is a science with an increasing number of astute practitioners. A measure of control can be exerted over fiscal and economic forces and it has even been demonstrated as possible to expand international trade without the use of the yellow metal.

The reasons for an increase in the price of gold become less apparent each year. A price advance would be inflationary and the problem of most governments is to avoid inflation.

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gold companies and their shareholders. The mines are increasingly thrown back on mining their rich ore—peeling the eyes out, the hard-rock boys call it—in order to survive. Eventually, the time will come when more gold mines will throw in the towel, unless some urgent reason for increasing the price of the metal develops.

In the meantime, they face fresh difficulties as a result of the competition for mining help by the flourishing base metal and uranium producers. About all the gold companies can do is sit tight and ride out the storm, perhaps make some headway by getting into some of the new metal fields themselves.

This isn't as simple as it seems, since the established gold producers enjoy high calibre management, which draws the line at spending shareholders' money unwisely.

Rule of Thumb

CHARTS ARE A NEUTRAL instrument, the effectiveness of which depends on the user's skill in interpreting them.

Chartists comprise a small but enthusiastic group. They claim, or hope, to discern in a daily marking of a price and volume of a particular stock on a chart a pattern of future movement.

There are two kinds of chartists, technicians and fundamentalists. To the technician, the chart is the summing up of all shades of opinion which comprise the market price of a stock. To the fundamentalist, the chart is merely an indication of a market situation which may or may not be confirmed by independent analysis.

A technician looks at his chart and buys or sells blind-folded. But the chart may merely indicate to the fundamentalist the need for more study of earnings and economic trends.

The test of anything is whether it works. There have been markets when technicians made money. Also when fundamentalists were winners.

It is, however, hard to muster great enthusiasm for charts in the natural resources booms such as feature the Canadian exchanges. No chart has yet been devised which a drill hole couldn't upset. Ever hear of a chartist who made any money on Quemont, Gunnar, Opemiska or Geco? No chart can see under the ground.

Charts are apparently not without value for professional traders but for the investor who has a job to hold, a profession to practice, a business to run, they appear to be a short cut to madness.

On the other hand, profits will continue to be won by people able to take the risks associated with betting on the unfolding picture of Canada's natural resources.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

HOLDING a match to his cigar, John leaned back in his chair very satisfied with life. "Yes," he chuckled, "I never thought to have it so good when we were teenagers together thirty years ago."

His visitor smiled. They had been good friends in those days. But that was long ago and they had not met since. What was an old friendship worth today in terms of the job he needed so badly? "What about your two brothers?" he asked. "Younger than you, weren't they?"

John nodded. "Also doing well! Ben, that's the youngest, seems near to his million, and Ted's one of the few bright boys up at Ottawa." He remembered a lot. "You were great on figures, Len! So what about this?" John fiddled a moment with his pen. "Ben's age, multiplied by the difference between Ted and myself, comes to one year less than the difference between their ages multiplied by my age, and take our ages in full years."

It may amuse you to find those three ages. (33)

Answer on Page 46.

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

TO THE LENGTHY list of noted composers who have passed on during the last few years, we regret to add the name of Dr. Emil Palkoska, regarded by many as the founder of the modern Bohemian School. He was born at Prilepy, Bohemia, in 1871, but despite his age was composing and writing articles until recently.

We select an echo problem from his considerable output:

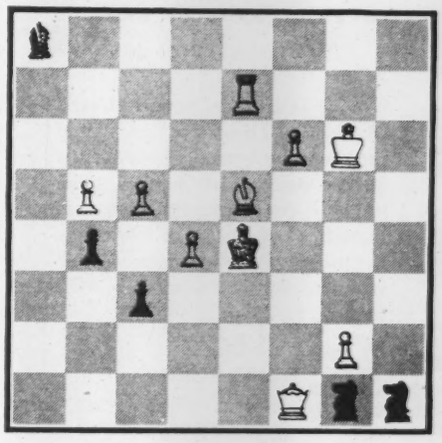
Solution of Problem No. 150.

1.Q-B3, P-R4; 2.Kt-K6, etc. 1.Q-B3, P-Q6; 2.Kt-Q5, etc. With mate in each case by 3.Q-B4.

Not 1.Kt-K6, as then Kt-R4, with White unable to mate by 2.R-K6. Or 1.Kt-Q5, then Kt-Q6, as no mate by 2.R-Q5.

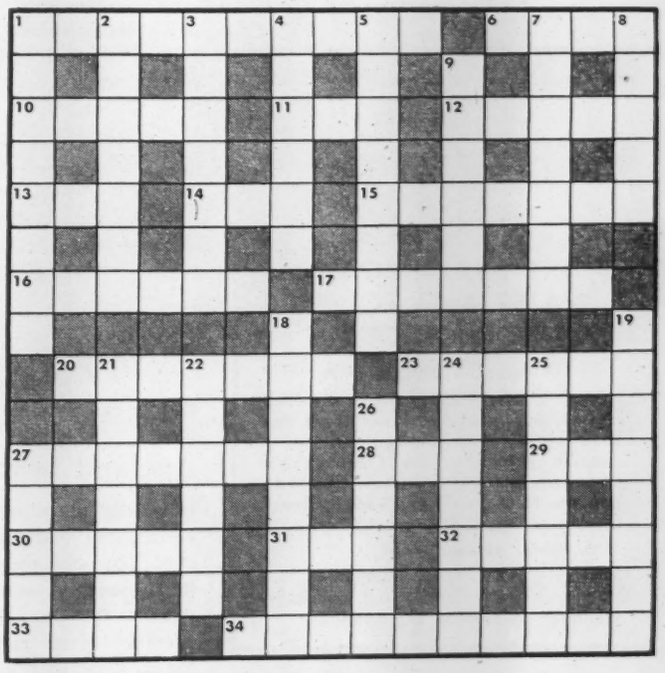
Problem No. 151, by Dr. E. Palkoska.

White mates in three.



Savage Breast Soother

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar



ACROSS

1 It took no mere jerk to compose 2. (6, 4)
6, 22 Watches metronomes do it. (10)
10 Does this animal amaze Brazilians in the interior? (5)
11, 31 It seems the Piper got a drum for his son. (3-3)
12 His song was so long, as it were. (5)
13 A 3 of music for a drinking song? (3)
14 Indian appearing in the finale of "The Magic Flute". (3)
15 Nuisances can be extremely expressive in musical performances. (7)
16 Undiluted whisky is even more so. That must be a tidy nip! (6)
17 Does he sit in Oz? (7)
20 When little Timothy met a musical god, I beat it! (7)
23 The nerve of that harpist! (6)
27 The meal Ada has in this Californian city is churned up inside her. (7)
28 Delius and Thurber had this trouble in common. (3)
29 In retrospect, it shows that little sleep is necessary in Tin Pan Alley. (3)
30 Doesn't suggest a pointless piece of music. (5)
31 See 11
32 This hat has been remodelled to be a knockout in the end. (5)
33 Musicians' work seems to be all this. (4)
34 "A musical" ending to "London Bridge"? (2, 4, 4)

DOWN

1 Alexander had one, though his took 6 to rag. (4, 4)
2 "Le Diable" of Meyerbeer with a finish by 1A. (7)
3 A 13 of music, as a rule. (7)
4 This played on the keys in the 1920s. (6)
5 Though classical, Chopin's music is decidedly so. (8)
7 Some little creatures taken in by unorthodox worshippers? (7)
8 Could be that times change, or else it's me. (5)
9 Is the Volga Boat Song this kind of tune? (6)
18 March is the time for it to get going. (8)
19 My N.Y. shop can make a lot of work for musicians. (8)
21 A radio's made a name for Duncan. (7)
22 See 6
24 He leers so wildly when a success on Broadway, though he sounds like a lesser composer. (7)
25 Able or unable to start a vocal work? (7)
26 I'm backing her to take the lead with a Shakespearean role. (6)
27 He may pose a problem in moral conclusions. (5)

Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS
1, 5 Train of thought
10 Bankhead
11 School
12 Mixers
13 Meanness
14 Well behaved
16 Ira
19 Use
20 Storehouses
24 Affected
27 Ultimo
28 Formal
29 Tea party
30 Brewery
31 Wedlock

DOWN
2 Readiness
3 Inkwells
4 Oversee
6 Hostage
7 Unhand
8 Hoots
9 Adam
15 Air
17 Rheumatic
18 Hunt ball
21 Titular
22 Haulage
23 Sea-mew
25 Floor
26 Date (400)

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 265

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty-five Cents (35¢) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1956, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of November next to shareholders of record of 29th September, 1956.

By order of the Board.
E. J. FRIESEN
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th September, 1956.

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

Dividend Number 197

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By Order of the Board,
R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 24, 1956

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 279

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1956, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 1, 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 29, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager

Toronto, August 30, 1956

Letters

Heroes and Heels

Mr. Robertson Davies in a recent issue criticized the novels of John Buchan because, among other things, his heroes were brave, honorable, loyal, patriotic and chivalrous in their attitude to women —obviously incredible types to one steeped week by week in the drearily disgusting doings of the derelicts, the delinquents and the deviates of the contemporary novel. The ideal now would seem to be the hero-heel . . . The conviction that the inhabitants of the lower depths are the most vital and interesting beings is as false and tiresome as it is perverted . . .

For my part, I am very grateful to John Buchan for being able to present my clear-eyed young friends with books that will thrill them with adventure and kindle their imagination without corrupting or coarsening them.

TORONTO — J. L. ROSS

Sir Mike Replies

I have read with amusement, a certain indignation, and no little pleasure Roland Wild's article about me. I would like to correct some of Roland's more crass errors. Firstly, I never worked for Arthur Rank. When I belonged to Odeon, it was owned by Oscar Deutsch . . . I never served in North Africa and wasn't wounded at Tobruk, nor in Berlin. I was wounded six times in the First World War and twice in the Second . . .

I do not admit to be down on my luck. How could I be? I have found Vancouver and realized that in doing so, I have found "A little bit of Heaven."

VANCOUVER — MICHAEL W. S. BRUCE, BT.

Age and Leadership

I heartily agree with Hugh MacLennan's conclusions that the country is being governed by old men, but like Socrates I must question some of the entertaining reasons that he gives. To test the major premise "that people are living much longer now than they ever did before" I wrote down at random the names of ten great men from each of the main historical periods and averaged their life span. Here are the results: Ancient Greece, 68.0; Rome, 59.1; Middle Ages, 61.0; Renaissance, 61.6; Age of Reason, 70.0; Romantic Period, 52.3; Victorian Age, 71.5; This Century, 62.4 . . .

I submit that the low life expectancy of the past applies to the undernourished, the miners, serfs, and later factory workers . . . yes, and to foot soldiers, but not to generals, kings, and great authors. Our present problem is also economic in origin: men became *men* much earlier in the past—all biography shows that—but today we keep our young men in a cocoon of immaturity until the age of thirty, to keep them off the labour market and to establish a method of slow advancement in all occupations . . .

MONTREAL — LOUIS DUDEK

Editor's note: Other explanations suggested by correspondents include Creeping Momism and a choice by young men of security over responsibility.

Death Penalty

. . . It is difficult to understand how a devout Christian, whose religion is based on the teachings of a man who was executed after due process of law by the then-established authorities, can urge that the death penalty be retained.

It is even more difficult to understand how followers of one who said "blessed are the merciful" and "love thy enemies" can reconcile such statements with the obvious lack of either mercy or love in the hangman's noose and the electric chair.

HARTLAND, NB — ALDEN A. NOWLAN

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SATURDAY NIGHT
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ANSWER TO PUZZLER

35, 39 and 44

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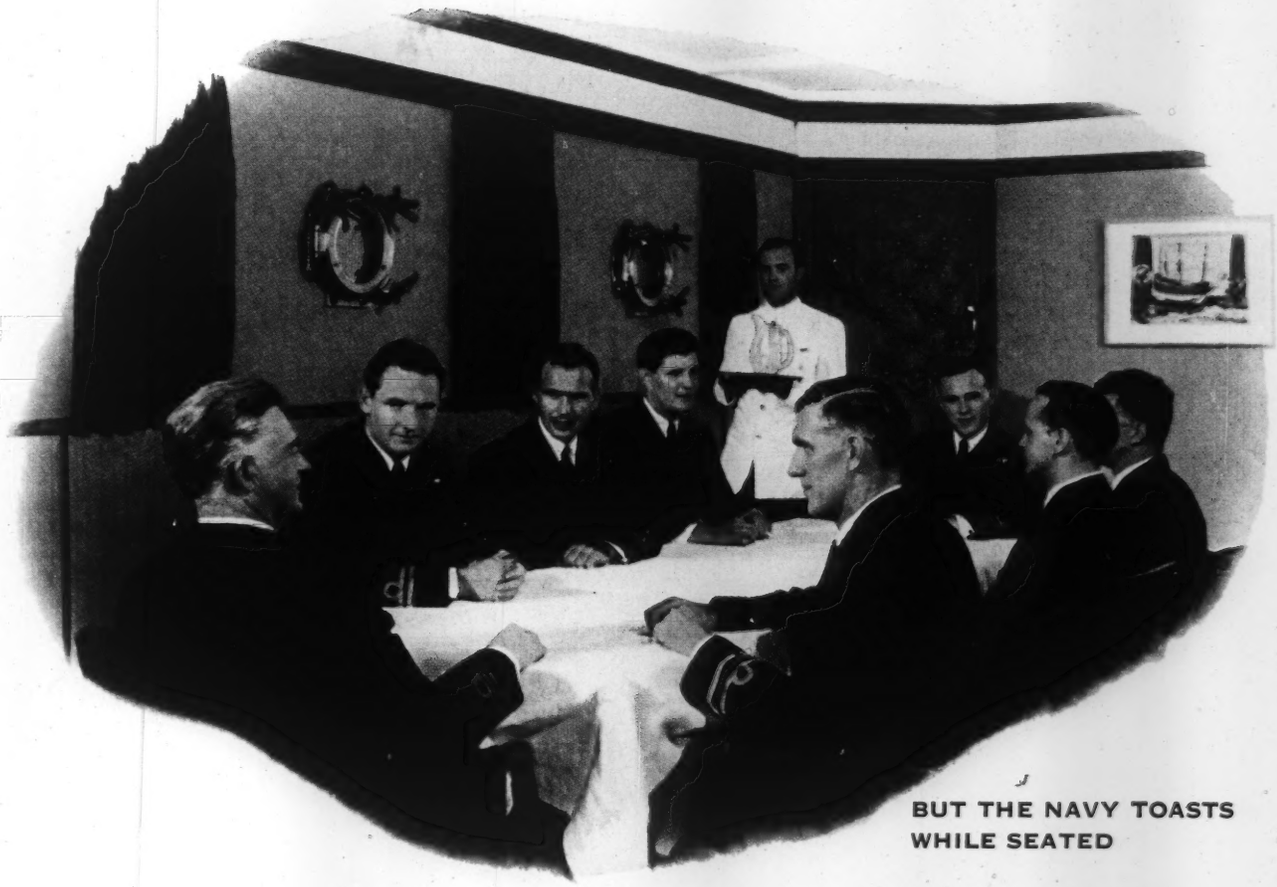
Time for an IMPERIAL *Toast*



BUT THE NAVY TOASTS WHILE SEATED

The legend is that the Sailor King—William IV—arose to reply to a toast by his naval officers and bumped his head on the low ceiling-beams of the rolling ship.

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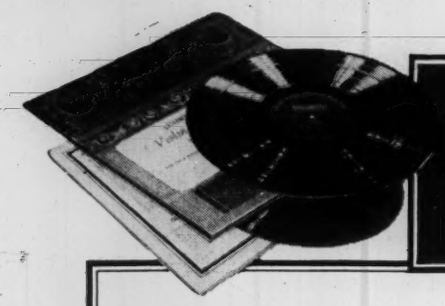

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